

Safety system ignored at Chernobyl

● The Chernobyl disaster was blamed on staff turning off an emergency cooling system during tests on the nuclear power plant's fourth reactor

● Experts considering the Soviet report at a meeting in Vienna described the catastrophe as the accident that need not have happened

● Moscow's Ambassador in London indicated that British farmers will not receive direct compensation for their losses from the Soviet Union page 5

● A Hong Kong delegation trying to stop the building of a Chinese nuclear plant close to the colony failed to meet senior leaders in Peking page 5

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Soviet nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in April was branded yesterday as the accident that need not have happened. The verdict comes from experts examining the report prepared by the Soviet Union for a meeting next week of all member governments of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

One of the specialists described the report of the catastrophe as "the most frank and comprehensive account possible under the circumstances. But it is frightening to discover the extent to which safety systems had been removed and safety procedures breached for the purpose of conducting an experiment."

Yet an over-riding question remains. British scientists are completely baffled as to why their Soviet counterparts wanted to conduct the experiment that led to disaster.

Apart from the fact that there was no need to try it out at a working nuclear power station, they can see "no reason, purpose or value in the experiment at all".

It will certainly be among the issues raised in Vienna by the British team, which includes advisers to the Department of Energy, Atomic Energy Authority, the Central Electricity Generating Board, and the National Radiological Protection Board.

But the chain of events which caused the disaster is a fundamental flaw in the design of the RBMK type of reactor. The accident happened when the reactor developed a head of steam that

caused fuel elements to burst. A subsequent effect was the release of hydrogen, caused by a chemical reaction between hot zirconium and steam, and followed by the burning of the graphite part of the core.

But it was the steam explosion that triggered the disaster, and is the cause of design changes proposed.

Behind the event lies a peculiar characteristic of this design and known as the positive void coefficient.

The remedy will be to modify the control rods and to use fuel that is more highly enriched: going from 2 per cent content of uranium-235 to 2.5 per cent. One of the CEEB experts said there should be no difficulty making the change, but it would be expensive.

The flaw would not have been exposed if the scientists at Chernobyl had not con-

ducted their extraordinary experiment. It was a relatively simple idea. The test was to discover if a turbine, temporarily disconnected from the steam supply that was driving it, had enough energy left as it was running down to generate sufficient electricity to keep the auxiliary services of the reactor working.

To try the idea, the manager of the plant allowed the power of the reactor to drop and then safety systems to be switched off, an emergency cooling water supply shutdown and control rods removed.

Operators tried to keep the reactor running by manual means instead of using the appropriate automatic systems. The deliberate removal of the safety and emergency systems meant there were no normal monitors to show early signs of a dangerous rise in the temperature in the reactor, leading to a runaway explosion.

Then signals from the reactor that would have prompted a shutdown if the automatic systems were in place were ignored.

Moscow lists six nuclear errors

From A Correspondent, Moscow

The Chernobyl nuclear accident had occurred mainly because staff had turned off an emergency cooling system during tests on the station's fourth reactor, Soviet nuclear energy officials said yesterday.

They said the death toll from the April 26 accident in the Ukraine had risen to 31, and more than 200 people were suffering from acute exposure to radiation.

Mr Yuri Izrael, head of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, said 135,000 people, including 45,000 children, had been evacuated from areas around Chernobyl.

The officials were speaking at a press conference devoted to a government report on the accident to be presented to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

Mr Andronik Petrosyants, head of the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, condemned as "highly irregular" the tests by Chernobyl staff to see how long power could be maintained after switching over to a diesel generator.

"The fourth unit was functioning for almost 12 hours with the (emergency) cooling system turned off, and that is against all regulations," he said.

Mr Valery Legasov, a senior official at the Academy of Sciences, described this error as the most serious of the six that the staff committed.

He said staff let radioactivity levels in the reactor core drop, thus weakening its de-

fences, and let the reactor's capacity fall below levels needed to conduct the tests.

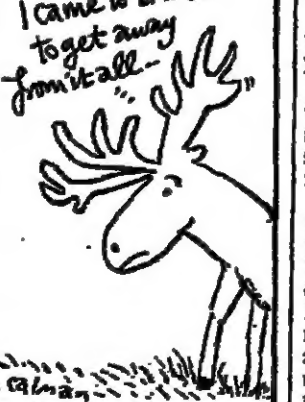
They also overloaded the main circulation pumps and cut automatic blocking devices.

Finally, the staff turned off mechanisms protecting water levels and steam pressure.

These five errors were serious, Mr Legasov said, but the accident could have been contained if only staff had not switched off the emergency cooling system.

Mr Petrosyants said two people were killed in the accident and 29 more died later from exposure to radiation. The previous official death toll was 28.

Mr Leonid Ilyin, vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, said 203 people had radiation sickness, 22 of them very acutely.



Lonrho takeover move on Today

By Michael McCarthy

Lonrho, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's international trading company which owns The Observer, was believed last night to have gained a controlling interest in Today, the daily newspaper launched this year by Mr Eddy Shah.

It is the beginning of the end of Mr Shah's bold attempt to be the mould-breaker of Fleet Street as the first national proprietor to dispense with traditional printing unions and embrace new technology.

Mr Shah, who is on holiday in Europe, will remain as chairman of Today for the time being, but sources on the paper indicated that he will review the position when he returns. He has reduced his stake in the troubled publication from 51 per cent to less than 25 per cent to avoid his purchase of a local newspaper group in Warrington, made yesterday, being automatically referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Shah's Messenger Group has taken over the rival Warrington Guardian group of 13 free and paid-for newspapers in a £5.3 million cash deal.

Mr Shah is understood to have disposed of his unwanted shares in News UK, Today's parent company, over the past few days. He had said that it would be "the logical course" to dispose of them to Lonrho, who in June rescued Today from the brink of collapse by taking a 36 per cent stake in the newspaper and provided a vital injection of £15.5 million.

Although Mr Shah has avoided the Monopolies Commission, a takeover of Today by Lonrho would automatically be referred. It would



Mr Shah, clinched new regional deal.

be the second time Mr Rowland has been subject to such scrutiny, as his takeover of The Observer from the US oil company Atlantic Richfield was subject to a long inquiry by the commission in 1981.

Lonrho's presence in and influence on Today have been increasing since the company appointed its own managing director, Mr Terry Cassidy, to try to get the newspaper out of the increasingly deep financial trouble.

Mr Cassidy is thought to be planning an autumn relaunch. But if Lonrho gained full control a question mark must hang over the future of Today's editor, Mr Brian MacArthur.

Mr Shah clinched his own takeover deal in Warrington yesterday.

He gained the Warrington Guardian group in the face of a rival bid from the northern subsidiary of Reed International.

Last night, Mr Cassidy, managing director of Today, refused to confirm or deny that Lonrho now had a controlling stake in the paper. He said: "Mr Shah will be making an announcement about his shareholding tomorrow and I suggest you wait for that."

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On top of the world: Ian Botham, recalled to the England Test team, celebrates with a new world wicket-taking record

Botham in record comeback

By John Goodbody Sports News Correspondent

Ian Botham yesterday produced the cricketing comeback of the year. The Somerset all-rounder, recalled to the England team for the third Test against New Zealand, captured three wickets to set a world record of 357 wickets in Test matches.

Botham, who was banned on May 29 for two months from all international and first-class cricket after admitting he had smoked cannabis, had taken three for 36 when play ended at 142 for four because of rain.

Botham, mercurial and controversial, had Bruce Edgar caught by Graham Gooch with the first ball of his first over to the delight of supporters, who had held up placards outside the Oval before play started to hail Botham's return for his first Test of the summer.

He then trapped Jeff Crowle before with the last ball of his second over to overtake the world Test record of Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, of 355 wickets. Botham's figures then were two wickets for eight runs and he went on to have Jeremy Coney caught by Gooch.

Botham's performance came amidst new controversy with The Sun suing the Test and County Cricket Board because Botham has been banned from writing articles for the newspaper on this winter's tour of Australia.

Sport, pages 27-30, 32.

'Stockton' editor resigns

By Nicholas Wood Political Reporter

Mr Harry Phibbs, editor of the Tory student magazine that accused Lord Stockton of being a war criminal, resigned yesterday.

He also apologized unreservedly to Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, and undertook to retrieve and

hand over to Central Office as many as possible of the 1,800 copies of New Agenda distributed.

In return, Central Office agreed to drop writs for libel, misrepresentation and breach of contract against Mr Phibbs and Annagh Graphical, of Ilford in Essex, the magazine's printers.

The agreement follows Mr Tebbit's angry denunciation of an interview by Mr Phibbs, published in the quarterly magazine bearing the Conservative Party imprint, in which Count Nikolai Tolstoy, the historian, repeated his allegation that the then Mr Harold Macmillan was responsible in 1945 for sending back 40,000 Cossacks to certain death at the hands of Stalin.

Mr Phibbs, aged 20, said in a statement: "While I stand by my personal position on the substance of the Tolstoy interview, I recognize that it was wrong to include the interview, without permission, in an official party publication."

Continued on page 16, col 8

Tax reforms by Alliance hit the well-to-do

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Alliance yesterday denounced its package of tax and benefits reforms that would hit families earning above £10,000 a year - the bedrock of its predominantly middle class support - to pay for big increases for the unemployed and low earners.

Families with one breadwinner and two children grossing £30,000 a year would be about £1,250 out of pocket a year, though the changes sought in the scheme to tackle poverty would not be implemented all at once.

The poor would gain handsomely with, for instance, jobless couples with two children picking up an extra £700 a year. That would jump to nearly £1,000 a year for the same family with one member earning £7,000 a year.

The plan, the "biggest proposed redistribution to the poor put forward by any party", is set out in an SDP policy paper fleshing out commitments given in the Alliance document A Partnership for Progress.

It proposes merging the tax and benefits system, replacing family income supplement and supplementary benefit with a single "basic benefit", abolishing national insurance contributions by employees, scrapping the married man's allowance and introducing separate taxation for married women and a £4.50 a week rise in child benefit, while making it taxable on the income of the caring parent, usually the mother.

Weekly pensions would be raised to £41 for a single person and £63.25 for a couple, topped up by basic benefit of £3.70 or £5.75 and their

scope extended to nearly everyone over retirement age.

Yesterday party leaders accepted they are relying on the "altruism of Mr Above Average" to fund the drive against poverty, which, they say, has been carefully constructed to devote cash to those most in need, without adding to public sector borrowing.

Mr Dick Taverne, chairman of the SDP taxation reform and benefits working party, said: "If you want money for

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such reform to deal with poverty, you have got to start asking for some sacrifice from people who are not that much above the average."

The SDP also said that its plan to bring the tax and benefits system together, through much greater co-operation between the Inland Revenue and the Department of Health and Social Security, and possibly a merger, would mean fewer bureaucrats and administrative savings.

Under their proposals employed and the unemployed would be entitled to the basic benefit. That would be progressively withdrawn from people in work as their incomes rose.

The party estimates that the extra cost to the Exchequer of £3.2 billion will be covered by the extra taxes on income plus about £500 million from changes in capital transfer tax.

It proposes a personal tax allowance of £2,100 for all to be paid as £799 per head to be set against tax.

High security after jailbreak attempt

By Michael McCarthy

A narrowly foiled escape attempt was the reason for the unprecedented security which surrounded the extradition to Australia on Wednesday night of Mr Robert Cornwell, allegedly the leader of that country's biggest drugs gang.

Mr Cornwell arrived in Australia early today, having made the journey in a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft normally used for transporting VIPs, including the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke.

He had been flown out of Wormwood Scrubs prison in London by helicopter and taken directly to the RAF base at Brize Norton in Oxfordshire, where the RAAF aircraft was waiting for him.

Such measures were considered necessary because Mr Cornwell, said to be a ruthless criminal with unlimited funds

at his disposal, had already made one attempt to break out of jail in London while awaiting his extradition hearing.

On the night of May 1-2 he attempted to saw through the bars of his cell at Pentonville prison with a saw that had been smuggled into him. It was understood he had made considerable progress when he was discovered by prison officers.

Mr Cornwell was being held in the remand wing of the prison where security is less strict: remand prisoners are allowed to have food brought in from the outside and to wear their own clothes.

Last night the Home Office confirmed that he had tried to escape. Mr Cornwell has been on the run from Australian police for 10 years.

The Cornwell case, page 3

Tomorrow

The big one

JUMBO

The Times Jumbo crossword for the bank holiday

A question of reputation



How much weight should be given to Count Nikolai Tolstoy's allegations against Harold Macmillan?

Portfolio

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mrs L.R. Woodbine of London, S.W.8. Details, page 3.

● Portfolio list, page 21; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

● Tomorrow, £12,000 can be won - £8,000 in the weekly competition and £4,000 in the daily.

OU degrees

Degrees awarded by the Open University, London and south west regions, are published today

Home News	2-4	Features	8-10
Overseas	5-7	Letters	11
Arts	12-13	Obituary	14
Births/deaths	14	Victoria	26
Marriages	14	Science	14
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Football ban follows police report

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Mark Falco, the Tottenham Hotspur forward, has been banned for two matches and fined £1,500 after being reported to the Football Association (FA) in an unprecedented action by the police for making inflammatory gestures at Aston Villa supporters.

A police inspector even considered arresting Falco to charge him with a criminal

offence when he celebrated two goals in Tottenham's 4-2 victory on May 3 by putting three fingers up after the third goal and four fingers after his fourth.

Mr Glen Kirton, an FA official, said: "The Villa supporters reacted by throwing coins and trying to get onto the pitch. It could have been a serious incident and the police were concerned."

The fine on Falco is the biggest ever imposed on a player found guilty of this charge. He has admitted the offence but will appeal against the sentence next Thursday.

● Dave Watson, the England international, was yesterday transferred to Everton from Norwich City for a fee believed to be £1 million.

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Drivers get breathalysed without fear of arrest

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Police are offering motorists the chance to take a breath test without the risk of arrest.

In an experiment which began in London this week, one volunteer in three has been over the legal limit.

The volunteers are likely to be at a safe distance from their cars when tested. A mobile police unit in the St Katherine's Dock complex, near Tower Bridge, yesterday invited lunchtime drinkers to sample the breathalyser.

"Quite a few people have

been surprised to find that they failed the test. They thought they were below the limit," Sergeant Dennis Mann said.

"We are trying to help people understand more about how alcohol affects them, and to encourage them to think twice about drinking and driving."

One man who had four points on his licence, while his companion, who had drunk only half as much, failed.

Police Constable Stuart Fairclough said: "An

individual's physical build, weight and general health can account for the different results."

The experiment is being confined to three London boroughs - Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham - but may be extended by the Metropolitan Police after its six-week run.

The police team, from the traffic department at Bow, east London, have been offering the tests to lunchtime commuters near underground stations and public houses and restaurants.

There were more than 101,000 convictions related to drinking and driving in Britain in 1984, and over 1,000 people a year are killed as a result of drinking and driving.

Volunteers, whose identities are not sought, are asked to complete a questionnaire on how much they have had to drink in the previous few hours.

They are then offered a pamphlet containing facts about the effects of alcohol on performance, the alcoholic content of different drinks,

and the way in which alcohol levels are calculated.

Woman Police Constable Rita Daw said: "We have carried out about 100 tests so far, with about a third of them producing failures."

"Many people seem glad of the chance to see for themselves whether they are over the legal limit for drinking and driving."

Sgt Mann said: "We aren't looking for convictions. We're simply trying to remind people of the risks to themselves and others if they drink and drive."



Police chief may have his future settled today

By Peter Davenport

The immediate future of Mr John Stalker, the suspended deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, may be decided today.

Members of the Greater Manchester Police Authority are to meet to consider the report by Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, which recommends that Mr Stalker should face disciplinary proceedings on 10 counts.

They have been told that they have three options: to take no action and effectively reinstate Mr Stalker, to discipline him themselves, or to agree to an independent disciplinary tribunal.

Last night there were indications that some influential members of the authority were ready to reject that central recommendation, with some wanting to send Mr Stalker back to work immediately with a stiff rebuke.

Labour councillors, who hold a majority on the authority, may form an alliance with magistrates in the shared belief that Mr Stalker has already suffered enough.

Mr Tony McCandell, Labour chairman of the authority's policy committee, said: "I think there is enough for us to go on in this report to make a decision tomorrow."

Mrs Audrey Walsh, chairman of the magistrates' group on the authority, said she

wanted the affair settled at the meeting, with Mr Stalker being sent back to work as quickly as possible.

"I don't believe he has been devious in any way. At the very most he has been a bit naive."

But others on the authority back Mr Sampson in the belief that the only impartial way of resolving the issue to everyone's satisfaction is for it to be aired before an independent tribunal.

There is a growing feeling among some close to the case, however, that any finding which amounts to a verdict of "guilty" against Mr Stalker would make his position as deputy chief constable untenable with such a question mark over his judgement.

Mr Stalker's lawyers have appealed for him to be allowed to address today's meeting to put his case in his own words.

Officials of the authority say that such a move would be a breach of statutory procedures, but members could vote to allow it.

The allegations against Mr Stalker fall into two categories: discreditable conduct in relation to his long friendship with a wealthy Manchester businessman, Mr Kevin Taylor, and disobeying orders in relation to the alleged misuse of police vehicles.

Mr Stalker has always protested his innocence.

Ministers want early end to deaths inquiry

By Richard Ford

Government ministers want an early completion of the controversial investigation into allegations that the RUC operated a "shoot-to-kill" policy now that the confidential report on Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, has been completed by his successor as head of the inquiry.

The Government is anxious that Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, should finish the report and, if required, that legal proceedings should be started.

Officials recognize the damage that the controversy over the removal of Mr Stalker from the inquiry has done and accept that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to counter the claims that his removal will somehow lessen the authority of the report.

The Director of Public Prosecutions in Northern Ireland, Sir Barry Shaw, has the interim report which was completed before Mr Stalker was removed from the inquiry into six killings in the province. He is considering whether charges should be brought against anyone arising out of the shootings in the autumn of 1982.

RUC officers are pleased that the Mr Sampson's report

on Mr Stalker apparently says there was no connection between the claims made in Manchester and Mr Stalker's investigation into the killings in Co Armagh.

Northern Ireland sources see the report as a vindication of their insistence that the government security agencies and the RUC had nothing to do with the removal of Mr Stalker from the inquiry.

While Mr Stalker was conducting his inquiry it was clear in Northern Ireland that some RUC officers were hostile to him and critical of his methods and ability.

He was criticized privately for not understanding the pressure and scale of the terrorist threat facing the RUC and the means by which subversive organizations had to be countered.

The Stalker-Sampson inquiry is into three shootings in which five unarmed terrorists and a nationalist youth died within a matter of weeks in November and December 1982.

RUC officers were cleared of murder in later court cases, but during the hearings it emerged that in two of the shootings officers had lied to conceal details leading to the shootings.

Protesters claim legal loophole

Protesters at a proposed nuclear-waste dump at Fulbeck airfield, Lincolnshire, believe they have discovered a legal loophole which could halt the plans.

The pressure group, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Against Nuclear Dumping, says that legal precedent set in the Crichton Down case thirty years ago means that local farmers must be given the chance to buy the land if the owner, the Ministry of Defence, chooses to change its use.

Nirex, the Government nuclear-waste agency, does not have the power for compulsory purchase of the land. Therefore, if the farmers chose to buy the airfield they could block proposals for a nuclear plant, they believe.

Nirex is to send a delegation to Fulbeck next week to discuss the legal question.

The 600-acre site was compulsorily purchased by the Ministry from local farmers in 1942 for use as a wartime airfield.

Under the terms of the agreement, before any change of use can take place the Ministry has to offer the land back to either the original owners or the dependents.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, has already approached Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House of Commons, asking for his comments.

The protesters have barred engineers from the airfield so far this week to prevent £3.2 million tests on the site.

But Miss Susan Gitting, of Nirex, said the question of whether Nirex can actually use the land for a dump would be relevant only if it was the chosen site from a shortlist of four.

Fleming awaits decision

Mr John Robert Fleming was last night in a Miami detention centre waiting for immigration authorities to decide if he will be sent to England.

He is wanted for questioning by British authorities in connection with the £26 million Brinks Mat gold bullion robbery in 1983.

Mr Fleming arrived in Miami on Wednesday from Costa Rica and was detained by immigration agents who ruled he would not be allowed into the United States.

An immigration department spokesman said he would be brought before an immigration judge within the next three days.

On the flight from Costa Rica, Mr Fleming said he feared the United States and British officials were intending to send him back to Britain.

"I really don't want to go to England at the moment," he said. Mr Fleming mentioned several countries including Panama, Morocco, Malta and Algeria as places he believes he could live without fear of extradition to Britain.

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Andrew Wits, aged 19, was put on probation for two years with a minimum of six months' residence at a careers project hostel in Bristol.

There he will be encouraged to use money earned under the government-sponsored job training scheme for probationers to pay for driving lessons, the court was told.

Mr John Holmes, his solicitor, said: "I would appeal to you not to disqualify him for this offence - so that his driving can be regularized. It would be to the benefit of



Mr Faezali (right) being consoled by a friend yesterday.

Iranian bomb confirmed

By Nicholas Beeston and Stewart Tendler

Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday that an explosion which killed an Iranian and injured 12 others in a Kensington High Street shop was caused by a bomb, but detectives have not decided whether it was planted or being manufactured.

Mr Reza Fazeli, the shop owner who returned from Paris on Wednesday, said yesterday that the bomb could only have been intended as an attack by supporters of the Khomeini regime. His shop is a centre for propaganda against the Khomeini regime.

Mr Fazeli was greeted by more than 100 anti-Khomeini

mourners, who placed flowers near where his fatally wounded son, a student at North London Polytechnic who was working at the shop, was dragged out of the rubble.

Men and women wept as Mr Fazeli, dressed in black, hugged friends and colleagues, who threw flowers over him as a sign of mourning. Mr Fazeli, a former film actor in Iran who fled to Britain during the revolution seven years ago, said there was no question of retaliating.

Mr Fazeli said that he had become a potential target after the release of his satirical video *The Mullah's Show*, which ridiculed Ayatollah

Khomeini. "The penalty for seeing one of these videos in Iran is death."

The Iranian embassy repeated a claim that Bijan had been planning to plant a device in the Iranian consulate near by, but had blown himself up by mistake.

"If a terrorist had wanted to plant a bomb at the shop he would have placed it outside, so why did it go off in the shop's basement?"

Yesterday afternoon bomb squad police sealed off Lower Regent Street, after staff at the Iraqi Airways office reported a suspicious package in the post, but it contained no explosives.

Staff in 'threats' walkout

By Richard Ford

More than 2,000 Department of Health and Social Security staff in Northern Ireland stopped work yesterday in support of Roman Catholic and Protestant colleagues who have received threats from paramilitary organizations.

The spontaneous action affected up to twenty DHSS offices as concern grew among Civil Service unions at the increase in telephone threats from people claiming to represent the Provisional IRA and Ulster Freedom Fighters.

Offices in Greater Belfast, Antrim, Newry and Newtownabbey closed for most of the afternoon, while 1,000 staff walked out at DHSS headquarters in Belfast.

A few miles away in Lisburn, Co Antrim, the DHSS office was closed all day after a telephone threat to a Roman Catholic employee on Wednesday.

About 120 staff threatened to stay out until the Ulster Freedom Fighters withdrew a warning to Roman Catholics to leave the office. At a housing executive office near by, staff returned to work after a brief walk-out.

Protestant and Roman Catholic dustmen employed by Lisburn council were refusing to collect rubbish from the nationalist Poleglass Estate, on the outskirts of West Belfast, after drivers were threatened by Roman Catholics wielding burning sticks.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary was investigating further allegations that Roman Catholics working for the housing executive in Killeel, Co Down, had received a telephone threat from the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Despite serious concern at the scale of intimidation, there is a suspicion that some of the threats may be "copycat" activity.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, said that while the walkout might be playing into the hands of those making the threats, it showed that workers were standing together.

Mr Jim McCusker, general secretary of the Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance, said that it was up to local communities to offer widespread condemnation of the threats.

Strike pay 'went to the Militants'

By Mark Dowd

Strike pay, possibly amounting to several thousand pounds, has been used to line the coffers of Militant organizations, according to leaders of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA).

Whitehall's biggest trade union, already the subject of a ballot-rigging inquiry by the Electoral Reform Society, has been plunged into further controversy by reports that its treasurer, Mr John Raywood, has been commissioned to investigate allegations of the misuse of strike funds during the six-month dispute at the DHSS office in Newcastle upon Tyne in 1984-85.

Almost £1 million was allocated by the union's London headquarters for strike pay and a hardship fund during a dispute which wrought havoc with the DHSS computers.

A report presented to the CPSA's national executive on Tuesday by the union's main

accounts, Hard Dowdy and Co, said: "We discovered many items which were inaccurately recorded in, or entirely omitted from, the cash book kept at Newcastle."

The union now has an acting general secretary, Mr John Ellis, pending an inquiry into alleged malpractices during the election in July of Mr John Macrae, a supporter of Militant.

Mr Ellis said yesterday: "These reports are largely true. However, the suggestion that almost £1 million has been siphoned off is nonsense."

"At the moment, we have proof that only £96 has found its way into Militant funds."

The chairman of the CPSA's central office branch in Newcastle, Mr Barry Fuge, said: "I am astonished at these reports. As far as I'm concerned, not a penny of branch funds has been paid to any Militant groups."

Maxwell's Chinese newspaper

By Robin Young

Mr Robert Maxwell yesterday announced the latest addition to his Mirror Group Newspapers.

From September 1 he will be publishing the European edition of *China Daily*, the only national English language newspaper produced in the republic.

The paper has a daily circulation of 100,000, selling to English-speaking tourists and business visitors.

Mr Maxwell proposed that MGN should help to produce a European edition when visiting China last year, and yesterday Mr Peter Jay, his chief-of-staff, announced details of the deal.

Some 6,000 copies will be printed in London each day, and distributed throughout Europe. In Britain, 3,000 copies will be on sale at 80p.

Mr Chen Li, the deputy editor-in-chief, said that the newspaper received a grant from the Chinese government, but was "working hard to break even and make a profit". It was editorially independent.



Mr Peter Watson (left) and Mr Chris Dixon, both aged 23, co-ordinators of Life Ride UK, taking refreshment after arriving in London yesterday at the end of their 2,000-mile cycle around the country to raise £50,000 for Intermediate Technology. A final fun ride will be held at Clapham Common on Monday morning.

Joyrider sentenced to driving lessons

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A teenage joyrider who led police on a 15-mile high speed chase, mounting pavements and narrowly avoiding collisions, was sent to a probation hostel yesterday after magistrates heard he would be taught to drive.

Andrew Wits, aged 19, was put on probation for two years with a minimum of six months'

residence at a careers project hostel in Bristol.

There he will be encouraged to use money earned under the government-sponsored job training scheme for probationers to pay for driving lessons, the court was told.

Mr John Holmes, his solicitor, said: "I would appeal to you not to disqualify him for this offence - so that his driving can be regularized. It would be to the benefit of

the public if he were not banned and were allowed this opportunity to learn to drive responsibly."

Mrs Barbara Davis, presiding magistrate, told Wits: "Think of the people you could have killed - policemen, and innocent families with children."

But she said he would be banned for only three months so he could take the careers project hostel place.

Inspector Leonard Taylor said that a few hours after Wits took a car for a joyride in Gloucester, police saw him and gave chase.

He reached speeds of 80mph as he headed towards Stroud, mounting pavements and overtaking cars on the inside, the inspector said.

At one stage a police car pulled alongside but he veered out towards it, forcing the

Reforming SDP hits hardest at well-off

By Jill Sherman

The Social Democratic Party's proposals, announced yesterday, for tax and social service reforms would strike hardest at high earners but even those on the national average income of £8,890 would stand to lose.

The scheme, designed to help the poor by redistributing Britain's wealth, goes some way to alleviate problems faced by single parent families, pensioners and those on state benefit. But a married man with no children on an average salary will gain nothing. In fact, such a man, earning £150 a week, would lose £5 a week.

Those earning £10,000 a year would lose £257 a year and a couple earning £15,000 stand to lose £452.68 a year. Those in the higher income brackets will lose the most.

A childless couple earning £25,000 a year will get £780 less. A couple with two children and one partner earning £200 a week gains £3.94 a week, and a couple earning £100 a week would gain £12.94.

The losers are mainly penalised by the abolition of the married man's allowance which the SDP estimates will save nearly £5 billion a year. These savings are reduced to £3.2bn by the effects of integrating national insurance and the new combined £2,100 allowance.

Overall the party estimates the proposals will cost about £500m to implement. The lower paid stand to win from increased child benefit, which will go up to £11.50 from the present £7.

However, the new benefit will be taxable as part of the income of the caring parent. Where there are two earners the increase will be cancelled out.

An unemployed couple with two children will gain £14.05 a week. The party also suggests replacing family credit and income support with a basic benefit eligible for both those in and out of work, withdrawable as income rises. Single adults would get £32 and couples £52 a week.

The current basic supplementary benefit rate is £29.80 for one person and £48.40 for a couple. Those on long term rates, the sick, the disabled and single parents get £37.90 and £60.65 for a couple.

Payments for children at present depend on the age of the child. A family with a child under 10 gets £10.20 while for a child of 16 the payment rises to £18.80.

The report suggests that basic pension rates go up £2.30 for a single pensioner to £41 and up £1.30 for a couple to £63.25. It also proposes a personal element of £3.70 for a single pensioner and £5.75 for a couple, withdrawable against other income.

The present contributions requirement for pensioners would be replaced by a residence test.

The proposals to help the poor have been welcomed by the Child Poverty Action Group and Age Concern, although both feel the party has not gone far enough.

World Chess Championship

Draw regarded as psychological Kasparov 'victory'

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, easily neutralized Karpov's pressure in the ninth game of the World Chess Championship at the Park Lane Hotel, central London, on Wednesday night.

Karpov, playing White, moved quickly at the start of the game with some clear idea of strategy.

But Kasparov resorted once more to the Grünfeld Defence - a favourite play which had brought him simple draws in games one and three, but which led to disaster in game five.

The main improvement for Kasparov's side came on move 7 when the champion captured a pawn. Karpov continued to play quickly and confidently as if this innovation was no surprise to him.

But on move 15 Kasparov produced an excellent move 15...e6, which stopped Karpov dead in his tracks.

Thereafter, White (Karpov) could make no progress at all and had to settle for a sterile pursuit of the Black Queen with his Bishop. A draw was agreed on move 20.

Experts regard this easy half point as a psychological victory for Kasparov, who now plays with the advantageous White pieces in game 10.

The moves: White Black 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 Bg4 Bg7 5 e3 c5 6 dxc5 Nc6 7 Bc1 Qa5 8 Bc4 Qc7 9 Nf3 Qc5 10 Bb3 Nc6

Grandmaster Jonathan Speelman, who had predicted a draw early on in the game, said: "Karpov was forced to repeat moves and Kasparov also repeated moves to try and consolidate his game against the time limit."

The score is now Kasparov five points, Karpov four. The last 12 games will be in Leningrad.

The moves: White Black 11 0-0 Qc5 12 Nf3 Nf6 13 Nd4 Bg7 14 Qc2 Nc6 15 e4 Qd6 16 Bc4 Qc7 17 Rf1 Rb8 18 Bb3 Qc5 19 Bc4 Qc7 20 Bb3 Nc6

Six grandmasters in bank contest

With 184 players, the Lloyds Bank tournament being held in the Great Eastern Hotel in London is more popular than ever and stronger because it contains six grandmasters and 28 international masters (Harry Golombek writes).

The grandmasters did well in the first round. Chandler beat Ravi, of India, in an effective style. Hjartarson, the winner of the Commonwealth tournament, also won, beating Tlail.

Other results: Afek 0, Agdestein 1; Pavlovic 0, Hodgson 1; Kudrin 0, Ward 1; Depasquale 0, McDonald 1; Watson 1, Hamed 0; Britton 0, de Firmian 1; van der Sterren 1, Emmes 0; Muir 0, Ernst 1; Hedden 1, Nijboer 0; Lavi 0, Conquest 1; Upton 0, Plaskett 1.

Baker in teacher cash talks

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Talks on funding for the £2.9 billion Coventry agreement with teachers' unions are to be held between local authority employers and Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The employers have complained that too much was given away at Coventry and nothing was given in return, except for an agreement for talks on a number of issues.

They are hoping to hold a full meeting of all local education authorities in England and Wales after the talks with Mr Baker, the first of their kind since the Coventry agreement was struck.

One observer said: "It is a matter of speculation whether the meeting of all education authorities will be a bloodbath or yet another occasion on which John Pearson (Labour leader of the employers) is carried out of the room in a triump."

The first negotiating session on the detail of the Coventry agreement takes place on September 1, when unions and employers will attempt to reach an interim agreement on the number of days teachers should be required to cover for absent colleagues.

Future talks will be threatened if no agreement is reached. Local authorities, particularly the Inner London Education Authority, are keen for a settlement because of the disruption to lessons.

The idea, which is badly affected by the action of militant teachers who have refused to provide any cover, does not want to be forced to penalize teachers for refusing to do so, in spite of legal opinion from Mr James Goudie, QC, that it should.

Scottish school hit by strike

About 200 pupils were sent home or had their lessons disrupted yesterday when their school became the first in Scotland this term to be affected by a teachers' strike.

Two teachers at Dalziel High School, Motherwell, Strathclyde, walked out after a threat to stop their pay for refusing to take the classes of absent colleagues.

The teachers, both members of the Educational Institute of Scotland, were following union guidelines that they should not take classes of absent colleagues for more than three days.

"We want Strathclyde Regional Council to appoint temporary teachers for three days of an absence," Mr Norman Bissell, the union's Strathclyde convenor, said.

"More schools in other parts of the region will now be hit unless the education authority sees commonsense on this issue of absent cover."

Dr Malcolm Green, chairman of the local education authority committee, said that it was not always possible to supply temporary teachers because of a lack of resources. He appealed to the unions to accept a compromise that cover be provided for the fourth day of illness.

Remand on secretary sex charge

Joseph Hanson was remanded in custody for a week by Ealing magistrates yesterday accused of procuring the secretary Miss Sarah Lambert and of obtaining cash or services by deception.

Mr Hanson, aged 41, of Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, south-west London, is charged with procuring Miss Lambert to have unlawful sexual intercourse with him by falsely pretending that he was Robert Simmonds, the managing director of a property development company offering employment to Sarah Lambert at a salary of £12,000, with £1,500 clothing allowance plus a company car, contrary to Section Three of the Sexual Offences Act.

Three of the deception charges allege that he obtained £352.07 from Miss Lambert by claiming he was Simmonds, that he would employ her as a personal assistant for a *bona fide* firm and that she would be reimbursed.

He is also alleged to have dishonestly obtained by deception a chauffeur-driven Daimler and hotel accommodation.

DHSS swoop at sea resort

A five-week investigation of benefit claims in the Cornish seaside resort of Newquay, has found 173 false claimants.

Mr Colin Watson, the manager of the DHSS office in St Austell, said yesterday: "As a result of stopping benefit payments to some people, we estimate that we will save about £187,000."

Driver cleared

Anthony Neal, aged 33, of Erin Close, Elstree-Hill, Bromley, a former News International driver, was cleared at Thames magistrates court yesterday of slashing the tyre of one of the firm's lorries.

An Irish woman held for 36 hours by Bristol police under the Prevention of Terrorism Act was reunited with her boyfriend on board the Danish ship *Krakka* last night after being released.

Stepping out

The London Festival Ballet is to present the premiere of *The Nutcracker* by Peter Schaufuss, its artistic director, as the finale to a seven-week provincial tour in the autumn.

Garden plants

Illustrations of garden plants carried on page 2 of *The Times* yesterday were taken from *The Vanishing Garden* by Christopher Brickell and Fay Sharman, published by John Murray at £15.

Books: *The Times* garden plants... *The Vanishing Garden* by Christopher Brickell and Fay Sharman, published by John Murray at £15.

The Cornwell case

The rise and possible fall of an Australian organized crime boss

From Stephen Taylor in Sydney and Michael McCarthy

Bruce Cornwell, the man extradited from Britain to Australia this week amid unprecedented security, is allegedly one of a new type rapidly joining the Anzac soldier and the flying doctor in the canon of Australian mythological figures — the organized crime chief.

Organized crime has increased rapidly in Australia in the past 10 years, with the same vast increase in drugs trafficking that most Western countries have experienced. It has forced itself on public attention with the breaking up of one big drugs syndicate and the report of a royal commission which alleged that the influence of the new breed of gangster was extending into the highest reaches of public life.

The "Mr Asia Syndicate" was shown on its destruction in 1981 to have been importing many millions of pounds worth of heroin from Thailand and Burma into Australia, not hesitating to murder anyone who got in its way.

It had spread its operations to Britain where it finally came to grief when its leader, a New Zealander called Terry Sinclair, had one of his lieutenants murdered and dumped in a Lancashire quarry.

Sinclair was convicted of the killing and died in unexplained circumstances in Parkhurst prison last year.

possibly attempting to escape by using drugs to feign a heart attack.

The disclosures of the extent of Australian drugs-based organized crime which the "Mr Asia" trial provided were put in the shade by the Costigan report in late 1984.

A senior barrister, Mr Frank Costigan, QC, spent four years turning what began as an inquiry into a fringe union into a royal commission which alleged that organized crime seriously threatened Australia's stability.

His report led to the setting up of the National Crime Authority to try to combat the new breed of gangsters.

The "Mr Asia" case and the Costigan report illuminate the alleged activities of Mr Cornwell, aged 40, who has been referred to in the press as Australia's "Public Enemy Number One".

Several drugs gangs have tried to fill the void left by the breaking up of the "Mr Asia" syndicate; Mr Cornwell, from Gosford, north of Sydney, is believed to be the leader of the most successful.

One of the unpublished volumes of the Costigan report called for a separate royal commission to be held into Mr Cornwell's activities.

Mr Cornwell conceals a hair lip beneath a thin moustache and is known as "the Snapper" because he is reck-

oned to be as slippery as a snapper fish.

From small criminal beginnings as a street tough, he is thought to have been making millions of dollars out of drugs by the end of the 1970s and it is suggested that the drugs-related activities he controls have a turnover to be reckoned in billions of dollars.

For 10 years he has been on the run from Australian police and is thought to have slipped in and out of the country frequently using false passports.

Before going underground he led a flamboyant social life.

Among his alleged business partners have been Mr Andrew Stathis, said to have swindled Bishopgate, the Australian insurance company he controlled, of \$100 million before fleeing to Greece, and Mr Barry Bull, named by the Costigan report as a "leading light" in the Australian drugs trade, who is in prison in Austria awaiting extradition.

Investigators from the National Crime Authority, at whose request Mr Cornwell was returned to Australia, say privately that his criminal empire is massive and includes cold-blooded "contract" killers, lawyers, accountants and financial consultants who are responsible for "laundering" the funds acquired through its drugs activities.



Bruce Cornwell, right, handcuffed to a policeman, is led to a waiting helicopter at the start of his journey back to Australia.

View obscured at crossing death

The death of Oxford University student, whose car crashed into a 70 mph express train at an open level crossing, remained unclear last night.

British Rail experts told an inquest at King's Lynn, Norfolk, that the red warning lights were later found to be working normally at Wiggenshall Street Germans Crossing.

seconds warning by a train travelling at that speed, they said.

But Mr David Dennis, who went over the crossing a few hours earlier on the morning of July 11, told the jury that the warning lights began flashing only when he was almost up to the crossing. The warning siren did not sound at all.

Lynn, died of multiple injuries when her car and the train crashed.

Police Constable Peter Lenan said her view of the track would have been obscured by a thick hedge and railway and farm buildings. Two of the flashing warning lights were also obscured by the hedge.

Motorists were given 27

Clenchworth, near King's

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Psychopath rules may be tightened

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Tighter controls governing the discharge of psychopaths from hospital are being considered by ministers after concern was expressed about the release of patients who then commit new offences.

A report by a group of officials from the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security says it was not wholly satisfied with the handling of cases within the existing mental health law. A patient could be discharged by a mental health review tribunal even though he is still considered a risk to the public by the Home Secretary, the group said.

Moreover, the period of his detention in hospital may bear no relation to the period he would have served had he received a custodial sentence.

Of 38 psychopaths admitted to special hospitals and discharged by a mental health review tribunal between September 30, 1983 and the end of 1985, four are known to have committed subsequently a serious offence.

The group says in a consul-

tative document that concern could be met by ensuring that offenders suffering from psychopathic disorder were sentenced in the normal way by the courts.

In cases which caused greatest concern it could be expected that the court would, in future, often pass a life sentence.

That would ensure that the offender would not be released other than by the Home Secretary.

The group recommends amending Section 37 of the Mental Health Act which allows a court to send an offender to a hospital willing to take him.

Instead, the group suggests a new provision which would enable the court to sentence the offender to a specified period of custody in hospital.

Offenders suffering from Psychopathic Disorder, from the Home Office, C3 Division, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1A 0AA or DHSS, MHC Division, Room C516, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London SE1 6BY.

Red and white triangle warning on TV sex

Channel 4 is to use a red and white triangle as its warning symbol on films containing scenes of sex, violence and bad language. A six-month experiment with the symbol, to be monitored by Channel 4 and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, will begin in mid-September.

The symbol, warning viewers to use their discretion about whether to watch the film, will appear on the full screen with the words "special discretion required" before the film starts and will be shown again at the end of each commercial break. While the film is on, the symbol will be superimposed in the top left hand corner of the screen.

Channel 4 said yesterday that only about half-a-dozen films would warrant the symbol each year of the 500 shown by the network and any controversial films always went out late at night. It will first be used on the film *Thelma*, a comedy with sexual overtones.

The choice of the symbol was announced by Channel 4



SPECIAL DISCRETION REQUIRED

yesterday when the network launched a £40 million fine-up of new programmes for the autumn. It includes important new documentary series, more new drama and a festival of comedy featuring almost 100 comedy films.

Channel 4 will extend its broadcasting hours at the weekend by going on air at 9.30 am and giving viewers an extra seven hours of programmes over the two days. Programmes in the extra hours will include Brazilian and Pakistani drama, international affairs, repeats of the popular *Treasure Hunt* programme and the documentary series *Heart Of The Dragon* about contemporary China.

There will also be programmes specially for families, children and teenagers.

Thousands head for Super Prix

By Craig Seton

More than 100,000 spectators are expected to watch the first Monaco-style motor racing on public roads in Britain during the Birmingham Super Prix which starts on Sunday. Eight miles of crash barriers have been built around a 2.5-mile circuit and speeds of up to 180 mph will be reached during the two-day event.

West Midlands police will have 1,000 officers on duty in an attempt to avoid traffic chaos with 50,000 cars expected to enter the city, which has only 23,000 parking spaces.

The council sponsored a parliamentary Bill to win permission to close public roads for the event and achieved a four to one majority in favour of the Super Prix in a referendum of residents living in the area.

Birmingham's labour-controlled council plans to hold the event every year to boost the city's flagging economy and hopes to recover its investment over five years.

This year's main event will be a 51-lap round of the European-based Formula 3000 championship with about 20 other events for a variety of cars.

There has been considerable opposition to the Super Prix, from local residents and church leaders who have decided that some of their Sunday services will have to be cancelled because of the noise and congestion.

Tap water is 'best buy'

Two-thirds of the population say that tap water is good enough to drink, and that they would never pay for mineral water, according to a new NOP survey. Almost a third subscribed to the view that mineral water is "drank by people with more money than sense".

Nonetheless, NOP, who interviewed 1,949 people in June, found that a quarter had drunk bottled mineral water within the past year. Four out of 10 of those drinking mineral water buy it at least once a month, and half named Perrier as the brand they drank most often.

Softly, softly move for rare bird

The eggs of a rare bird of prey, found in the Clyde subarctic base, have been saved by gradually moving their nest to a new site.

The nest of the protected hen harrier lay in the path of a new road being built at Comport, Loch Long, as part of the expansion of the Polaris base to take Trident.

The Property Services Agency, which is controlling the development, agreed to an experiment by the Nature Conservancy Council after the nest was found by a surveyor on June 3.

As work on the road was postponed, Mr Andrew Moore, an NCC assistant regional officer, and Mr Donald Watson, a world expert on hen harriers, built a 4ft 6in square copy of the nest site on a pallet, camouflaged with peat and heather.

The eggs were first removed to safety and replaced with normal chicken eggs and the pallet was placed on the site. The next day the pallet and the new nest were moved 12 feet up a slope and conservationists watched as the mother returned to sit on the hen's eggs.

The move was repeated daily for the next two weeks. To keep the harrier's view from the nest as close as possible to the original, young spruce trees along the path had to be cut down.

One tree was always kept near the pallet, mimicking the original site, and even a red marker ribbon which the surveyor tied to the tree was kept. After five days rangers removed a section of a stone wall by hand to allow the procession to continue.

Mr Moore said: "The hen

harrier likes to nest in open heather and we believe she was not happy to accept a restricted field of view. If we did not remove part of the wall and disguise the remains she would probably not have returned to the nest."

On June 15, the pallet was moved to its final resting place 150 ft away in a cleared site in a plantation of lodge pole pines and larch trees.

The real harrier eggs were returned to the nest, and on June 29 an inspection revealed a young chick with two eggs still to be hatched. "This had never been done before to our knowledge," Mr Moore said.

Harriers, which are a Schedule 1 protected species under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act, have historically been persecuted because of their supposed dietary preference for game birds.

Baptists claim tarot readings are 'evil'

By Trudi McIntosh

A baptist church minister in Fakenham, Norfolk, has protested that a clairvoyant telling customers' futures at a local department store is dabbling in "devil worship".

Some baptists in the town have threatened to boycott the store, W J Aldiss, until the clairvoyant, Mr Stephen Alexander, aged 40, leaves.

The Rev Peter Lane, the baptist minister, said in a letter to Mr Tim Aldiss, the store's managing director, that he considered tarot cards "evil" and a "form of devil worship".

He wrote: "We believe that no good can come from this and pray that you will have second thoughts about it."

But Mr Alexander, from Wiltshire, who has been reading tarot cards for the past 11 years in many countries, said yesterday: "There is no way I am involved in any form of devil worship and I consider tarot readings a form of science."

He describes himself as a professional clairvoyant and astrologist and said he was delighted to read customers' futures free of charge.

"People come to see me out of curiosity, boredom and those who need answers to problems they have, particularly personal relationships. I never profess that I am talking to dead people."

Yesterday men and women from as far as Clacton-on-Sea queued with special tickets to receive a tarot reading. Mr Aldiss said that one woman drove more than 130 miles.

He was disappointed by the church's reaction. "We arranged for the tarot sessions as a form of entertainment for our customers," Mr Aldiss said yesterday's first session had been so successful that another one will be held today.

Portfolio — Gold — Mother of nine celebrates

A grandmother from Wandsworth, Mrs. Louisa Rose Woodvine, 64, was yesterday's winner of the Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mrs Woodvine, a mother of nine who has 30 grandchildren, said: "I'm absolutely delighted with the money, though it hasn't quite penetrated yet."

Mrs Woodvine said she will spend the money on her family, especially her daughter Louisa, who recently had her handbag stolen from her car.

Readers who experience difficulty obtaining a Portfolio Gold card, should send a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Refugee aid of £100,000

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, yesterday announced a grant of £100,000 to help Afghan refugees in Iran. Projects include expanding health services and providing food, shelter and travel assistance and help with the completion of temporary reception centres. Last year, the British Government granted £200,000 for Afghan refugees in Iran.

Pool gas leak

Sixteen children were taken to hospital yesterday after inhaling chlorine gas, which had been pumped accidentally into a swimming pool at Dudley Leisure Centre in the West Midlands.

HOW TWO BUCKETS, A RUBBER BALL AND SOME STRING GOT ERIC MURRAY HIS HOME BACK.

"It was February last year when I fell over. I've got arthritis, you see, and it's difficult to bend down. I dropped a tin of beans and fell trying to pick it up. Of course, then I couldn't get up. It was just me and the beans, stuck there on the floor."

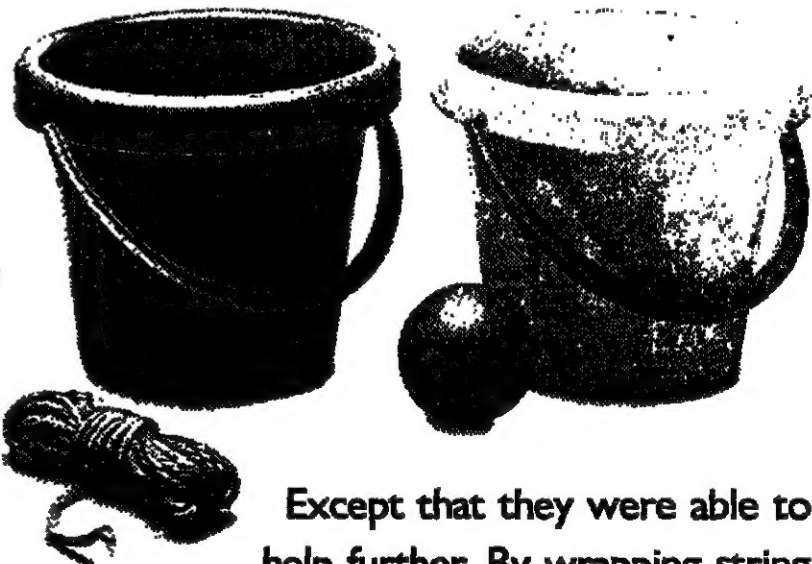
In Britain, 189,000 old people can't get in and out of bed without help. 695,000 can't cope with stairs. 1,056,000 can't walk without help. One household in seven is inhabited by an old person living alone.

The consequences of frailty can be devastating to the old. A five inch kerbstone; turning a key; a patch of uneven ground; the ability to manage everyday obstacles like these can easily make the difference between living at home, or not.

Help the Aged funds Day Hospitals where people like Eric can receive the individual therapy to give them the ability and the confidence to retain their precious independence.

After treatment to improve balance and co-ordination, including practice in bending down and picking the ball from one bucket to another, he was confident enough to go home.

ALTHOUGH THIS IS A CASE HISTORY, THE NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED TO PROTECT PRIVACY.



Except that they were able to help further. By wrapping string round it to thicken the handle, Eric can now hold a saucepan so he can eat hot food again.

The entire quality of life for millions of old people depends upon simple, practical measures like those the Day Hospital provides.

In addition Help the Aged supports Day Centres, helps fund minibuses, provides emergency alarm systems and supports hundreds of other projects to combat the loneliness, isolation and frailty that so many people suffer, just because they're old.

To find out more about our work, or to send a donation, please write to: Help the Aged, Freepost T5A, 1 St. James's Walk, London EC1B 1BD.

Help the Aged

Picture 1981 The Princess of Wales

100 held in police cells despite Hurd commitment

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Almost 100 prisoners on remand are being kept in police cells in spite of attempts by the Government to clear such cells and its plan to abolish, in the next session of Parliament, the law allowing such detention in the case of offenders.

Throughout this year in London and the South-east prisoners remanded in custody and awaiting trial have continued to go to police stations and magistrates' courts where they are held in conditions that are regarded as poor even compared with those in remand prisons.

The Home Secretary cleared the cells amid widespread criticism by the new year, but a fortnight later the cells again began to be filled and, at one point, the total held reached 227.

Earlier this month the figure was about 175; yesterday the Home Office said it was 89.

An official said: "Unfortunately it has been found necessary to have prisoners who ought to be in prisons located in police cells. This is a very serious problem and the Home Secretary (Mr Douglas Hurd) has been concerned himself with the matter."

"It is a continuing commitment of the Home Office's prisons department that there should be no routine use of police cells, but this has not been found possible, despite efforts, in the South-east."

The continuing sending of remand prisoners to police cells has been strongly criticised in an editorial in the latest issue of the *Solicitors' Journal*.

It describes the keeping of "tens of thousands" of remand prisoners for part of the time in police cells as a "blot on the penal system".

"Right-thinking people generally should be appalled at what is happening here to quite a substantial number of people," it says. "If similar numbers were held in similar conditions in Saudi Arabia there would be an outcry, it says."

The system is capable of a cheap and simple remedy, the journal says. Non-violent prisoners could be released two or three days before the end of their sentence to make room for those to whom magistrates felt they could not grant bail.

"It is pure thoughtlessness by, and the indifference of, the authorities that this situation has arisen and is being perpetuated."

Under the criminal justice Bill to be published in the autumn the Government intends to abolish section 134 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1980, by which magistrates have power to order offenders to be detained for up to four days in police cells.

That power achieved publicity when used by magistrates for drink-driving cases. The Government has said that, if a sentence involves sustained overnight detention other than in a prison, it should not involve police cells or police officers.

Poverty affecting a third in Scotland

More than a third of people in Scotland are living in poverty, or on the poverty line, according to report published yesterday by the Low Pay Unit.

In the past year the number of low-paid workers in Scotland has grown by 50,000, with nearly half the country's workforce earning less than £116 a week, the Council of Europe's "decent threshold", it says.

The unit believes that the new Wages Act has weakened the Wages Council system of legal minimum pay in shops, hotels, public houses and hairdressers, with young workers losing legal entitlement to minimum wages and conditions.

The unit estimates that 250,000 adult workers will soon lose entitlement to paid holidays and skill differentials.

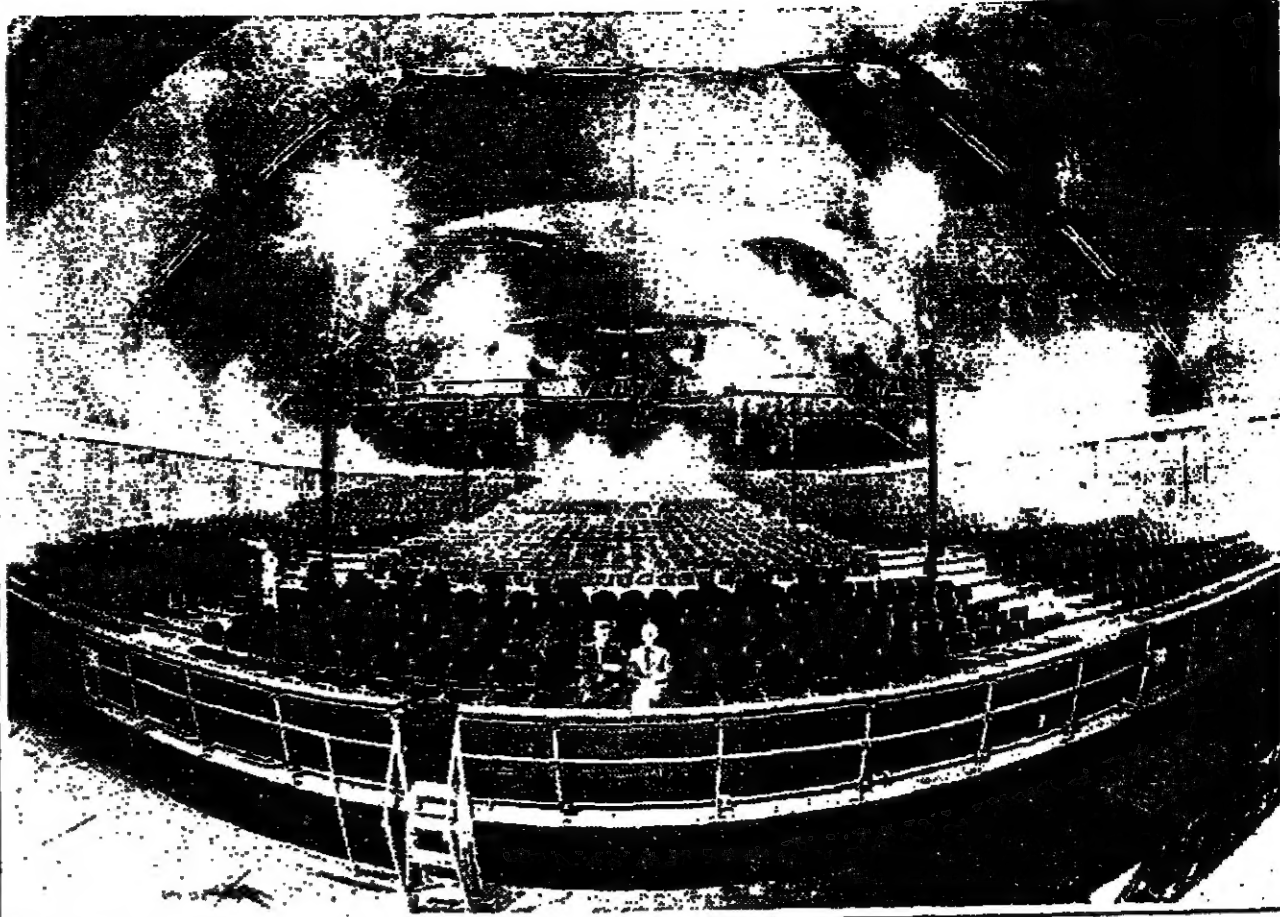
"Lower wages means lower spending and a depressed demand for local goods and services."

"Competition based on wage undercutting destabilizes the business environment, hinders planning and investment, and discourages employee-training programmes," the report says.

Trade unions and local authorities in Scotland will discuss low pay at a conference in Stirling tomorrow organized by the Low Pay Unit and the Scottish TUC.

Mr Campbell Christie, the STUC general secretary, said yesterday: "Encouraging low pay will not revive the Scottish economy, it only generates hardship and inefficiency."

Broadly speaking, Low Pay and Inequality North of the Border by Robin Small (available from the Low Pay Unit, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W1H 8BY; £2.50).



The word "bolshoi" means "big" in Russian, and nothing less than one of the world's biggest marquees has been built at a cost of £400,000 for performances by the Bolshoi Ballet in London next week.

Mr Peter Wrightman (left), director of the Entertainment Corporation, which brought the company to Britain for the first time in 12 years, and Mr Yuri Grigorovich, its artistic director, were yesterday

dwarfed by the towering 83 metre by 63 metre interior of the 3,650-seat marquee.

Workers took two weeks to build the green and yellow tent in Battersea Park, south London, which includes a full-sized stage and a one metre deep by 22 metres long orchestra pit dug out of the ground.

The site was provided free by Wandsworth Council, which also spent more than £26,000 on power and landscaping. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Conservation spending Nature reserves cost £2m

By John Winder

The Nature Conservancy Council spent £2,060,000 on acquiring 65 new nature reserves in 1985-86, it is disclosed in the council's annual accounts presented to Parliament yesterday.

The council also concluded 201 new management agreements and leases at an initial cost of £2,334,000 and was negotiating more than 1,000 others.

The new agreements will increase the bill for annual payments from £445,000 to £1,425,000, while those under negotiation, subject to availability of funds, will cost £10.5 million over the next two years.

The council has also increased grant aid to the voluntary sector by £423,000 to £1,239,000, including the innovation of a schools grants scheme.

That is to aid establishment of nature areas in school grounds to encourage practice and understanding of nature conservation. Already £66,000 has been spent on 222 school projects.

The council welcomes an increase in grant-in-aid from the Department of the Environment for 1986-87 by about £9.4 million to £32.118 million.

It says the figure is marginally below that needed to carry out the full "preferred programme" the council set itself in the five-year corporate plan which started last year.

but that it will provide for further strengthening of permanent staff and enable the council to meet commitments in the main work areas.

The grant-in-aid is just under £1 million below the top figure the council asked for and reflects the Government's anxiety to present a good image in conservationist terms.

The council is asked to present three figures to meet its requirements: the minimum, a Public Expenditure Survey Committee figure and a top figure representing all the work the body thinks it can achieve in a given year.

Nature Conservancy Council Accounts 1985-86 (Stationery Office: £3.20).

'Banbury Seven' hearing starts

Seven firemen facing dismissal for taking industrial action appeared before a three-day disciplinary hearing yesterday at Didcot, Oxfordshire, accused of neglecting their duties.

More than fifty firemen who turned out to support the "Banbury Seven" could also face disciplinary action for wearing their uniforms at the demonstration without permission.

The seven are the first emergency workers to be penalized for taking industrial action and Mr Alan Tottenham, national officer for the Fire Brigade Union, said:

"The disciplinary codes should not be used in industrial disputes. Our members were taking action to secure changes in the problems of undermanning, matters of public concern."

As the hearing began firemen throughout the county answered 999 calls only. But the union emphasized that the public was not being put at risk.

Remand over second death

An unemployed man who is accused of murdering Mrs Henrietta Osborne, aged 86, in Pimlico, south-west London, last year, was charged at Horseferry Road Court yesterday with a second killing.

David McKenzie, aged 32, of Page Street, Pimlico, was further remanded in custody accused of murdering Mrs Barbara Ann Pinder, aged 76, at her home in Prince of Wales Drive in October 1984.

Bullion case man in court

Brian Perry, a businessman accused of handling cash proceeds of the £26 million Brinks-Mat gold bullion raid, was further remanded in custody until August 29 by Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, in London, yesterday.

Mr Perry, aged 48, of Main Road, Biggin Hill, Kent, is charged with assisting in the realization of £98,000 worth of stolen gold bullion on or before August 12.

Killer weed spreads south

A giant hogweed with a painful sting that could kill delicate people is spreading fast from Scotland.

Scientists at the North East Agriculture College in Aberdeen are investigating the rapid spread of *heracleum mantegazzianum* which grows 10 ft tall and has stung forestry workers and children in Scotland and Yorkshire.

CID chief

Det Supt John McConnell, aged 53, is to be the new head of Sussex CID, succeeding Chief Supt Jack Reece, who retires next month. Mr McConnell has been at county police headquarters, Lewes, since 1982, when he became deputy head of CID.

Girl murdered

A baby-sitter aged 15 was found murdered yesterday in a house in Leaper Street, Derby, the home of Mrs Linda Gilligan and her son aged five.

The girl, not being named until relatives are told, had been "savagely attacked", the police said.

Blast victim

An electrician died yesterday after an explosion the night before at Cotnam power station in Nottinghamshire. He was named as Mr Eric Barry, aged 45, from Pudsey, West Yorkshire, who suffered 53 per cent burns.

Name change

A prize-winning police artist at Harrogate, North Yorkshire, has had his name changed from Ali to Alique after complaints by some Muslims that they found his former name offensive.

Car deaths

Four young hotel workers were killed yesterday when their Ford Capri plunged out of control into a ditch on the A429 between Coventry and Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Junk food is patient's life saver

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The hearty appetite of Mr Adrian Fox, a Welsh businessman, may save his life. Mr Fox, aged 36, is eating four square meals a day to prepare himself for a heart transplant operation.

His doctors have prescribed "junk" food as part of the process of gaining 25 lb to build up his strength.

Mr Fox's weight dropped from 17 stone 7 lb to 10 stone after he had stomach surgery two months ago.

He is to be assessed for a heart transplant at Harefield Hospital, west London, by Mr Magdi Yacoub, the cardiac surgeon, as a last resort for his serious heart condition.

"The most important thing is to make him fit and looking good for his meeting with Mr Yacoub in October," one of Mr Fox's local doctors, Dr Rhidian Dowdle, said yesterday.

"He needs calories and protein most of all, and junk food gives him those."

"Marathon runners in the days before a big race cram themselves with junk food."

Mr Fox, who is married with two children and lives in Treforest, Mid Glamorgan, said: "After my stomach operation, my waistline shrank from 42 inches to 32 inches and I looked like Coco the Clown with my old clothes on."

He now weighs 11 stone 7 lb.

Driver fleeing from police dies in crash

An inquiry was launched yesterday into the death of a driver in a high-speed crash after a police patrol tried to stop him for not wearing a seatbelt.

Police saw Mr Simon Hansford, aged 24, of the Grove, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, apparently driving a Ford Granada without his seatbelt in Camberley, Surrey.

When Mr Hansford stopped at a red traffic light, a police officer tried to talk to him, but he drove off at speed. As the car headed towards Wokingham, Berkshire, on the A321 it lost control on a bend and hit a parked van. Mr Hansford had to be cut from the wreckage by firemen but died at Frimley Park Hospital.

Company in court over T-shirt 'bovver boys'

The Weetabix skinheads who appear in the television advertisements for the breakfast cereal landed a T-shirt company in trouble yesterday. It depicted one of the characters dressed as a "bovver boy" on the front of a shirt smoking a cannabis cigarette with the words "Weetabix - It's neat weed mate".

In the High Court yesterday, Lord Clough, which sold the shirt, and the maker, Dealer Trend, agreed to withdraw the shirts from sale. In an action brought by

Weetabix and its advertising agency, Allen Brady and Marsh, the two companies gave their consent to Mr Justice Hoffmann to be bound over by the orders.

They also consented to an order banning them from selling other T-shirts which represent to children that Weetabix promotes the distribution of drugs.

The companies agreed to pay Weetabix a total of £412 damages and to destroy the silk screens used to print the shirts.

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Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

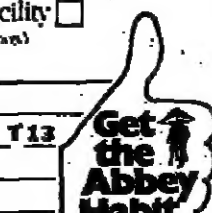
Address _____

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Signature(s) _____

Date _____



ABBNEY NATIONAL HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNT

ABBNEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, ABBNEY HOUSE, BAKER STREET, LONDON NW1 6NL

Australia toughens its sanctions to 'bring Pretoria to its senses'

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Australia yesterday announced a package of sanctions against South Africa which go beyond the measures agreed by the majority group at the recent Commonwealth summit in London.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, told Parliament that the Government was implementing the 11 sanctions agreed between Australia, Bahamas, Canada, India, Zambia and Zimbabwe — and rejected by Britain — and was taking an additional two independent measures.

These amount to the closure of the South African Trade Commission office in Melbourne, and the allocation in the budget of \$Aus 5 million (£2.01 million) in assistance to South African refugees. Officials said privately that this aid could benefit the African National Congress.

Mr Hawke announced that the following measures agreed in London will also follow:

● South African Airways is to have its landing rights terminated, ending the weekly Johannesburg-Sydney flight. Under the bilateral agreement one year's notice has to be given.

Thereafter the weekly Qantas flight to Zimbabwe will be Australia's only direct air link to southern Africa, and the Australian national

carrier stands to benefit significantly as a result. In 1984/1985, 21,847 passengers flew the route with SAA, but only 8,600 with Qantas.

● The South African Tourist Commission in Sydney is to be closed, enforcing a ban on tourist promotions.

● A ban on imports of agricultural products and some minerals will be imposed six months after the completion of customs negotiations.

Australia's total imports from South Africa in the first 11 months of the financial year amounted to \$Aus 145 million (£58.4 million) of which \$Aus 31 million would have been affected by the regulation.

● Australian consular facilities in South Africa are to be restricted, but not withdrawn. These measures are still under consideration, but informed sources said they would probably mean that South African citizens wanting to visit Australia as tourists or for business would have to obtain visas in third countries, but that prospective migrants could still make application in South Africa.

● Other sanctions include a ban on new investment in South Africa, which Mr Hawke implicitly acknowledged was unenforceable, a ban on new bank loans, and an

end to all government assistance for trade ventures between the two countries.

Mr Hawke repeated the maxim of Mr Bill Hayden, his Foreign Minister, that the aim of sanctions was not to bring South Africa to its knees but to its senses.

But Mr John Howard, the Leader of the Opposition, who opposes sanctions, said that it was easy for Canberra to adopt a high moral tone when, unlike Britain, it had little to lose.

Only this week in the budget, he went on, the Hawke Government had demonstrated its own willingness to compromise a moral principle for economic ends by agreeing to rescind the ban on uranium sales to France.

"What the Government said was 'forget the morality, let's take the money and run'. I have no trouble with supporting that decision, but I do have trouble with the selective morality of this Government," he added.

Some economic analysts believe that in the long term Australia stands to benefit from trade sanctions against South Africa, as they are competitors on the minerals market.

In the short term, however, the effect will be to the further detriment of Australia's troubled economy.

America agonizes in aftermath of massacre

Debate on gun law revived by shootings

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Oklahoma massacre at Edmond post office on Wednesday has revived America's gun law controversy, one of the nation's longest, most emotional and divisive rows.

On a hot summer day Patrick Sherrill, aged 44, a postal worker facing dismissal, killed 14 co-workers before shooting himself. Americans were horrified as television reports said that his body was found with two .45-calibre pistols, an unused .22-calibre handgun, and a mailbox of ammunition.

The mass murder was the third worst one-day massacre in the US. On July 18, 1984, 21 people were shot dead in a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California, by an unemployed security guard who was killed by police.

On August 1, 1966, 16 people were killed and 31 wounded by a sniper firing from a tower at the University of Texas at Austin. He was shot by police.

The nation has never really recovered emotionally from the assassinations of President Kennedy, his brother Robert, and Dr Martin Luther King, and the 1981 attempt on President Reagan's life.

Yet Americans remain bitterly divided over calls for stricter gun control laws. Millions still deeply believe in the frontier spirit of the right of every American to carry arms.

Symbolically, President Reagan, despite the attempt on his life, is not a strong advocate of stringent gun control laws.

He and many others maintain that it is people and not guns that kill. It has been widely reported that Mrs Reagan used to sleep with a little ivory-handled pistol under her pillow.

But Mrs Sarah Brady, the wife of Mr Reagan's press secretary, who was severely wounded during the presidential assassination attempt, has lobbied hard for stricter gun control.

Only last April an emotional debate gripped the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives. In the end it voted 292-136 to ease several restrictions on the 1968 gun control Act.

The House maintained an 18-year-old ban on selling handguns across state boundaries.

The vote followed the usual intense lobbying by the powerful National Rifle Association and rival handgun control advocates, including Senator Edward Kennedy, Mrs Brady and dozens of uniformed policemen who roamed the



Armed FBI agents (above left) moving in on the Edmond post office where Patrick Sherrill (right) killed 14 people. Residents (below) gathered only hours later for a memorial service.



The Bill, signed into law by President Reagan in May, made the first main changes to the 1968 gun control law passed after the assassinations of Dr King and Robert Kennedy.

The NRA is one of the most feared lobby groups in the country. Much of its power is based on its huge funds, which it uses ruthlessly to support its aims.

Congressmen challenging the NRA are frequently "targeted", with vast campaign funds being made available to their opponents.

Repercussions of Chernobyl disaster

Moscow rules out British farmers

By Mark Dowd

British farmers are unlikely to receive direct compensation from the Soviet Government in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster after an announcement yesterday by its Ambassador in London, Mr Leonid Zamyatin.

Mr Zamyatin said that independent experts had shown that radiation levels in Europe had not been high enough to cause serious damage.

He added: "Tell me, who is going to provide compensation for what has happened in our territory?"

Restrictions on the movement of sheep in Wales, Scotland and Cumbria have left farmers with an estimated bill of £1.50 a week for every sheep which had to be retained on farms. Because lambs were prevented from roaming freely on hills, they became too fat to attract special premium payments.

The National Farmers' Union believes that a conservative cost to British agriculture is in the region of £10 million.

The Foreign Office declined to comment on yesterday's announcement, although it is believed that lawyers are still seeking avenues within international law for passing the bill on to the Soviet Government.

A spokesman for the NFU said: "Farmers weren't really expecting cheques from the Soviet Union. We have made it clear all along that our claim is with the British Government."

Farmers met with Ministry of Agriculture officials at the end of July when they received assurances that losses would be underwritten.

The NFU, however, said it expects the Government to pursue its claim with Moscow.

Japanese to dismantle experimental plant

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japan is to dismantle its first experimental nuclear reactor at a cost of about 10 billion yen (£43.5 million).

The work is expected to begin on September 1 and will take six years to remove a 12,500-kilowatt reactor which used plutonium fuel.

The reactor, which has been out of service for 10 years, was built in 1963 and generated 140 million kilowatt-hours of power during its life.

Britain played a vital role in Japan's early development of nuclear power generation, but today the Japanese largely use American technology.

The work will tackle first the most highly radioactive parts of the reactor at Tokai Mura, north-east of Tokyo, after extensive research by the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute on the technology needed for the dismantling of nuclear plant.

The institute has spent billions developing the ability to cut the thick concrete and steel into blocks using remotely controlled robots.

The Government and private industry are hoping to gain sufficient experience for the 1990s when several of Japan's more than two dozen reactors will be reaching the end of their lives.

The fuel rods and control rods have already been removed from the reactor core. During this fiscal year the work will consist mostly of putting up scaffolding and opening up entrances for the machinery.

In 1987 the part of the reactor with the highest radioactivity will be removed.

The estimated 14,000 tons of radioactive waste will be buried in drums, but the authorities have not indicated where. Within the last year Japan has been forced by South Pacific countries to rescind plans to dump nuclear waste in their oceans.

US frees Japanese held over war protest

Washington — A Japanese graduate student, detained by immigration officials on his return to New York from Holland because computer records showed that he had been arrested during a protest against the Vietnam war in Japan in 1968, has been allowed to remain in the US (Michael Binyon writes).

Bowing to a wave of public indignation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service said it was no longer seeking to deport Mr Chochiro Yatan, who teaches psychology and Japanese at the State University of New York.

Ships collide

Washington (UPI) — A free "spyline" telephone service introduced at army bases in North Carolina, Texas and Washington has already paid off with tips on suspected espionage activity, an intelligence official said.

Moscow 'first'

Bern (Reuters) — Mr Pierre Aubert will pay the first official visit by a Swiss Foreign Minister to the Soviet Union next month.

Suspects held

West Berlin (Reuters) — Three people are in custody after a city-wide search for guerrillas suspects believed to be planning a bomb attack on two US military installations.

Bitter harvest

Belgrade (Reuters) — Romania lost three million tonnes of wheat and barley, more than a quarter of this year's harvest, because of bad management, President Ceausescu said.

Test-tube 4

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — A 34-year-old woman gave birth to test-tube quadruplets after more than 16 years of infertility.

Truck kills 11

Izmir, Turkey (AFP) — Eleven people, including nine women, died when a speeding truck plunged into a ditch.

New satellite

Moscow (AFP) — A new Soviet satellite, Cosmos-1771, carrying equipment for studying space, has been successfully launched.

Church rescue

Toulouse (AFP) — Peter Patchett, aged 21, a British mountaineer practising for the Pyrenees, was rescued from the top of a church tower.

Sex register

Providence, Rhode Island (AP) — A man accused of running a prostitution ring involving students used the university's register as a recruiting catalogue, court documents claimed.

Navy's return

Singapore (Reuters) — Royal Navy ships on a world tour, headed by the carrier *Illustrious*, made an emotional return to the spot off Malaysia where the Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk by Japanese aircraft.

Cabby threat

Dubai (Reuters) — Taxi drivers in the Gulf emirate of Dubai who do not dress "correctly" have been told they will lose their licences for two months.

Tobacco suit

Melbourne (Reuters) — A 38-year-old Melbourne woman won the right to sue Rothmans of Pall Mall and the American Cigarette Company for damages over the cancer which is killing her.

VIP arrest

Moscow (Reuters) — The former Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, Mr Vladimir Sushkov, has been arrested in connection with a smuggling scandal, *Izvestia* reported.

Aids tests

Helsinki (Reuters) — Finland is to introduce Aids tests for all pregnant women in the capital in a campaign to halt the spread of the killer disease.

Crime protest

La Unión, Spain (Reuters) — Three Civil Guards and a demonstrator were injured in a protest against street crime.

Deadly drink

Lisbon (Reuters) — Six Cape Verdean fishermen have died after drinking methyl alcohol from barrels netted off the Atlantic islands.

Cancer rally

Budapest — More than 8,000 cancer specialists from all over the world met in Budapest for the annual congress of the International Union Against Cancer.

Paper prints censored news

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's oldest newspaper, the *Cape Times*, yesterday gave its readers a glimpse of some of the information it had been unable to report over the past two months because of restrictions imposed under the state of emergency.

Council for the Government conceded in a Supreme Court hearing in Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, this week that two of the restrictions had been improperly promulgated and were no longer binding.

The two restrictions, now in abeyance, prohibited journalists from reporting on the actions of the police and Army and from entering any area where "unrest" was occurring, without official permission.

The *Cape Times* gave the following examples of incidents it had been unable to report:

June 18: Police arrest and/or detain 999 members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union at a

dairy company in Johannesburg.

July 2: Police break into I.D. Mkhize, Senior Secondary School in Nyanga black township outside Cape Town, where refugees from squatter camp fighting are sheltering. Men and boys loaded into

Leaders of nine southern African states meet in Lusaka, Angola, today to discuss regional co-operation and progress in their efforts to end South African apartheid (Reuters reports).

Trucks and taken to a police station where a man in a face mask identifies certain refugees, some of whom were then detained.

July 7: Mr Ivor Sias, a fine arts student, is detained for two weeks after photographing a weld fire outside his mother's home near Somerset East in the Cape. Mr Sias

alleged that eight armed men jumped from a police vehicle, bundled him into a van and accused him of being an arsonist.

July 10: The head of the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, Professor Francis Wilson, and his wife are questioned by East London security police for four hours after being detained while conducting interviews and taking photographs for the South African College for Higher Education.

July 15: Police arrest 57 pupils from the Uitsig, Belhar Number 2, Symphonia, Florida and Ravensmead High Schools, all Coloured (mixed-race) districts near Cape Town, for being outside classrooms during school hours.

Last week of July: Police raid homes of conscientious objectors belonging to the End Conscription Campaign, question and photograph occupants and confiscate material.

Details on Gurkhas released

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Army for the first time issued precise figures yesterday on the number of Gurkhas who made representations to avoid being discharged from the Army after the incident in which two officers were injured during a scuffle.

They show that in the support company of 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, 123 soldiers were considered for discharge as a result of a failure to co-operate in an inquiry after the incident in May.

Of these, 36 made representations against being discharged, and in 12 cases the discharge was rescinded. There are three cases which are still undecided.

The representations were made through the Gurkhas' officers and went up to Brigadier Ray Pett, Commander Gurkha Field Force in Hong Kong.

These figures mean that in 21 cases the representations were rejected; and that 108 Gurkhas have been discharged and sent back to Nepal.

Army sources said that the three undecided cases remained open because of private and compassionate factors concerning the individuals, but they were not prepared to go into details.

It remained open to those who had been discharged to make formal appeals up the chain of command.

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, next week visits Hong Kong. It seems likely the issue will loom large in the discussions.

In the incident in Hawaii two officers were injured, one of them Captain Chandra Kumar Pradhan, a Gurkha officer, and the other the company commander, Major Colin Pearce.

The trouble occurred when the Gurkhas returned to their tent area about 1 am after a celebration at the end of an exercise. They are thought to have had an altercation with Captain Chandra, in which he was injured.

Major Pearce is thought to have emerged on the scene and tried to restore order, during which he suffered head injuries and broken ribs.

Tamil refugees 'feared German expulsion'

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

The Help and Information Organization of Tamils in West Germany said yesterday that the 154 refugees who fled to Canada on a West German freighter did so because they feared that the Bonn Government would send them back to Sri Lanka.

The organization called a press conference to give its explanation of the voyage that ended in the refugees being picked up from lifeboats by Canadian Coastguards. The voyage appears to have drawn more attention in Europe to the Tamil refugees' plight even than the killings in Sri Lanka itself.

One detail has particularly impressed itself on the West German public: the claim that the freighter captain charged his passengers DM 50 — more than £10 — for a bottle of Coca Cola.

The Help and Information Organization chairman, Mr Tharmalingam, a Tamil refugee, said: "We are not allowed to move from our town of residence to another town without permission of the authorities, even if one of our relatives has suddenly been taken ill."

Earlier, a more militant Tamil exile organization, the Tamil Tigers, called a press conference here to deny press allegations that it was involved in the illegal voyage to Canada.

● DELHI: The Indian Home and Foreign Ministers met Tamil militant groups in Madras yesterday to persuade them to support the Tamil United Liberation Front delegation currently talking to the Sri Lankan Government in Colombo in a search for a solution to the island's ethnic problem (Kuldip Nayar writes).

There had been such an outcry in the West German newspapers and on television about the number of asylum-seekers from the Third World,

whom the East Germans were enabling to reach West Berlin in recent months, that they feared the West German Government would clamp down on asylum-seekers and refugees in general. "They feared that they would be sent back to Sri Lanka, and that would have meant death for them," he said.

Mr Nadesalingam said the boat people also wanted to escape the restrictions placed on them in West Germany. "We are not allowed to move from our town of residence to another town without permission of the authorities, even if one of our relatives has suddenly been taken ill."

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Washington mayor to be investigated over use of expenses

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The controversial mayor of America's capital city, whose administration has been mired in charges of corruption and incompetence, is being investigated by a grand jury on suspicion of using Washington city funds for personal expenses.

Mayor Marion Barry, an ambitious black politician who is only the second mayor since the District of Columbia was granted limited "home rule" by Congress, refused to comment on the allegations.

But the District government has turned over to investigators, led by the US Attorney's office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, records of travel and entertainment expenses made on his behalf.

Last week he voluntarily reimbursed the city with \$4,791 (£3,194) for expenses that lacked documentation.

Mr Barry is campaigning hard for re-election to a third term this year. The investigation, coming on top of mounting criticism of wrongdoing by

his administration, may lend ammunition to his opponents who have been unable so far to mount a credible challenge.

The mayor came under scrutiny two years ago during a separate investigation into drug use by city workers. At the time a whiff of scandal surrounded the conviction of Karen Johnson, a former energy specialist, for the sale and possession of cocaine.

Mr Barry testified he had known and visited her at her flat, though never received cocaine from her.

Since he took office in 1979, 10 senior and mid-level District of Columbia officials, including Mr Ivanhoe Donaldson, the former deputy mayor, have been convicted of crimes relating to their official duties. Mr Donaldson, a former close associate of a former close associate of the mayor, is now in prison.

Mr Barry has been accused by Washington newspapers of using city funds for his political trips. His office admitted that his expenses records were in "disarray".

Documents subpoenaed by The Washington Post showed that during the past seven years more than \$120,000 has been set aside in two separate funds for the mayor's ceremonial and other official expenses.

The city of Washington has undergone an economic and building boom during the Barry administration, but there have been frequent complaints of city mismanagement. The overcrowding in District prisons has been so bad that courts have ordered a ban on new admissions.

But criticism of Mr Barry's administration has been muted because of the sensitive racial situation.

Washington is America's largest predominantly black city, and many residents fear criticism will be racially exploited and will strengthen the resistance of many members of Congress to giving full self-government to the Little District of Columbia enclave, or even possible statehood.

Little Sun dazzles tribes of Israel

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

The had jokes were tasteless but very much captured the mood. "He doesn't look very Jewish," said the American voice in the crowd by the Western (Wailing) Wall. "He's going to be a rabbi and a chief. That will make him a real chief rabbi."

The cameras rolled, the press pressed and the solemn words of the Bar Mitzvah ceremony were drowned by the buzz from the curious crowd. The only calm and dignified person there was the lad aged 13 at the centre of it all: Little Sun Bordeaux.

More important to Little Sun than the Sioux blood of his father, however, is the Jewish religion of his mother, Mrs Aronson Greenfield. It was for this that he had come from the city of Spokane in far-off Washington to the holy city of Jerusalem for his initiation into adult responsibility.

It was, in fact, his second Bar Mitzvah. The first was a fortnight ago in Spokane for the benefit of his family and friends. Yesterday's one was in large measure for the benefit of El Al Airlines, tourism to Israel, and the press.

Rabbi Yosef Green, assisted by Mr Nachman Kleinman of El Al, led the boy to the table laid out for the ceremony up against the wall. Little Sun was not dressed in the feathered costume he had worn on Monday when he skipped down from the El Al jumbo in his buckskins, but he was wearing a blue and white kippah (skull cap).

He was asked to lead the prayers for the Jews in Russia and Arab countries who were unable to visit the wall themselves, but his piping voice could not compete with the whirr of the camera shutters.

While soldiers with guns over their shoulders pushed through for a better look, he was asked to pray for peace. Twice, like the call of the wild, there came the high-pitched wailing of Sephardic women praying, and he looked round from the roll of the Hebrew Scriptures to glimpse the source of a sound so like an Indian war whoop.

In a running series of interviews between parts of the



Little Sun Bordeaux, with Rabbi Yosef Green at his side, accepting the obligations of Jewish manhood in a Bar Mitzvah ceremony at the sacred Western Wall in Jerusalem.

ceremony, the boy said firmly that he was of the family of a Sioux chief but that he would rather be a rabbi, even though he was proud of his Red Indian heritage.

Later, at a press conference in the luxury hotel where he is staying, his mother admitted that her relations with the Sioux tribe were now "zich". She left Little Sun's father, married a Cheyenne Indian and left the reservation life she does not like.

She produced a book showing a photograph of Little Sun's namesake, who she said was his great-grandfather. There were no written records at the time Chief Crazy Horse was alive, so there was no way of knowing exactly what his relationship was.

She said the boy's father knew that he was descended from the Crazy Horse family, even if there was no proof that

he had ever had any children of his own.

She insisted that Little Sun was the true grandson of Chief Dallas Eagle, who had himself told her that he was of the family of Crazy Horse. There could be no question that Little Sun was going to be a great man himself and would be eligible to be chosen as chief one day.

But Little Sun professed no ambitions to lead the tribe. His grandfather had told him that one day he would be a great man, he said, and because he was half Jewish and half Indian he had had to choose.

"I have picked to be a rabbi," he said, and the man from El Al nodded his approval.

Peres hopeful of peace progress

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

After months of frustration in his attempts to shift the Middle East peace process forward, Mr Shimon Peres at last feels that things are on the move again.

With six weeks to go before he is due to hand over as Prime Minister to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, he can look forward before then to taking part in an important summit meeting with President Mubarak of Egypt and to welcoming Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, who has signalled that he is now prepared to make a long-promised Middle East tour to add his powerful support to the moves for peace.

Mr Peres now expects to be invited to Egypt for the summit meeting during the first half of next month, and is hopeful that Mr Shultz will be in the area at the same time.

The summit, Mr Peres promised on television, would be "a forward-looking meeting" which would focus on further efforts for peace in the region.

The aim of the summit is to mark the end of the long "cold peace" which has existed between Israel and Egypt despite the Camp David agreement. It will follow the signing of an agreement on how to arbitrate the sovereignty of about 15 border areas, including the resort of Taba on the Gulf of Aqaba.

But at the meeting Mr Peres is bound to press for maximum encouragement from his Egyptian hosts to persuade King Hussein of Jordan to follow him to the negotiating table. He will also try to persuade the Egyptian President to follow the Jordanian example and end all co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It is often said here that the road to Amman leads through Cairo, and with the road to the

Egyptian capital unblocked, the road beyond now looks that much more accessible.

At the same time, the Prime Minister's rush to fit in as much as possible before he hands over has irritated Mr Shamir, who is currently Foreign Minister.

He has protested that arrangements for the summit have been made without any reference to the Foreign Ministry, and that during his visit to Alexandria to see President Mubarak this week, Mr Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's private office, did not even call on the Israeli Ambassador to Egypt, Mr Moshe Sasson.

Mr Peres made no excuse for this beyond saying: "Certain meetings have to be arranged quietly in order to avoid speculation."

This increases the suspicion that when he swaps roles with Mr Shamir, Mr Peres may well try to continue to run his own foreign policy without reference to his rival, even though he will then be the head of government.

But Mr David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director-general, has said that the summit will bring about a new era in relations between the two countries.



Mr Peres: In a rush before handing over power

Bomb kills Irish officer in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk Beirut

A lieutenant serving with the Irish contingent of the United Nations peacekeeping force was killed yesterday by a booby-trap bomb apparently intended for Israeli occupation troops.

Lieutenant Angus Murphy, from Tuam in Co. Galway, was on foot patrol with two other Irish soldiers on a dirt track between the villages of At Tiri and Haddatha on the edge of Israeli occupation zone when the explosives, hidden beside the roadway, blew up beside them.

The two other soldiers were wounded but were last night said to be out of danger.

Lieutenant Murphy, aged 25, was the son of Brigadier-General Murphy, the commanding officer of the Irish Army's Western Command in Galway, and his death is certain to raise further questions in Dublin about the worth—and the human cost—of keeping Ireland's contingent in the UN force in southern Lebanon.

The significance of yesterday's bomb death—Lieutenant Murphy was the 127th UN soldier to die on active service in southern Lebanon—lies in the resurgent guerrilla activity against the Israelis and their Lebanese militia allies inside and south of the UN zone, and the increased danger in which this places UN troops.

Shortly after the bomb exploded at 7 am yesterday, Irish UN troops found two heavily armed men in the wild area of hills and scrubland, both weighed down with bomb-making equipment.

In the somewhat doubtful security of the local Lebanese gendarmerie station to which they were taken, the two identified themselves as members of the "National Resistance Front". One came from Haddatha itself and the other from Sidon, far to the north of the UN zone.

It was unclear whether they were, in fact, Lebanese or Palestinian. Nor was it known from which guerrilla group they came.

Immediately news of Lieutenant Murphy's death became known in Tyre, leaders of the Amal Shia militia expressed their regret at his death, evidence that—if Amal was responsible for the bomb—it had not been directed at the UN. But if the more extreme Hezbollah "Party of God" was behind the explosion, this assumption might be more difficult to sustain.

After Shia militiamen and French UN troops at Marakeh last week fought a pitched battle in which four Amal men were killed and 18 French soldiers wounded, the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon has been in a state of constant alert.

Irish and Fijian troops were attacked in the aftermath of the conflict with the French, and yesterday Fijian soldiers discovered two more roadside bombs in their zone of operations.

EEC butter fails to sell at 3p per lb.

From Jonathan Brande Brussels

EEC butter has proved too expensive at just 3p a lb.

Animal-feed manufacturers have bought only 65 tonnes of the 50,000 tonnes of ageing butter on sale. It was bought from dairies three years ago for more than £2,000 a tonne.

But a tonne of butter costs more than £200 a year to store, and officials hope the sale at give-away prices would allow the EEC to cut its losses and reduce the amount in store.

Court rulings raise opposition hopes

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Organizers of the opposition "Day for Justice" this week in Chile were almost cheerful as they celebrated recent court rulings that represent important changes in the courts' approach to cases involving the Government's critics.

For the past two years, Judge Carlos Cerda has been investigating the disappearance of 10 political prisoners in 1976. Last week he indicted four generals, eight colonels, 26 other officers and two civilians. Among them is Air Force General Gustavo Leigh, a former member of the ruling military junta.

On Wednesday evening the court of appeal ordered the suspension of Judge Cerda's investigation until the court decides to accept or reject the defence lawyers' arguments that all suspects are eligible for an amnesty declared in 1978.

The Day for Justice on Wednesday was organized by human rights and opposition groups, including the National Assembly of Civil Society, the biggest opposition group, to protest against the apparent collusion of Chilean courts with the Pinochet regime.

It became a day of hope early in the week when NACS leaders were released on bail. Hundreds of people gathered at Santiago's central courts on Wednesday to present a demand that judges assume a stance independent of the military Government.

Police dispersed small groups who staged lightning protests and tried to hold a religious service outside the hospital where Señorita Carmen Gloria Quintana is still in grave condition after being severely burnt in protests last month.

Since the 1973 military coup, civilian and military courts have virtually ignored the thousands of *hombres comunes* pleas filed on behalf of people arrested for political reasons.

Political prisoners report routine torture, sometimes resulting in death. The Roman Catholic Church in Chile has documented 650 cases of people who disappeared after their arrest by soldiers or political police.

The mother of Señorita Reinalda Pereira, who was arrested when she was six months' pregnant with her first child, cried as she explained what Judge Cerda's rulings mean to her.

"Nothing has ever been clarified before, but now we have a small light of hope," she said, emphasizing how important it is for her to know what really happened to her only daughter and her unborn grandchild.

Another important judicial about-turn came two weeks ago when a military court rejected the Army's version of how two young people, Señorita Quintana and Señor Rodrigo Rojas, a photographer who had been living in the United States, were burnt during a protest in Santiago. The Army maintained that they had accidentally set fire to themselves, but the court accused the military patrol involved of using unnecessary violence, resulting in the death of Señor Rojas and severe injuries to Señora Quintana. Breaking with the traditional institutional unity of the Chilean armed forces, police and Air Force representatives voted with two civilian judges against the Army's representative on the bench.

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Blow for Lange as poll shows big support for Anzus pact

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand's Labour Government received a blow to its anti-nuclear policies yesterday when the Defence Inquiry Committee made public a poll showing 52 per cent of the public in favour of continued membership of the Anzus alliance.

New Zealand has effectively been drummed out of the tripartite alliance with the United States and Australia because of its refusal to accept visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

The review committee, set up by the Government last year to analyse public opinion on defence, recommended an enhanced bilateral defence relationship with Australia to compensate in part for the loss of the American connection.

This would satisfy in part the 72 per cent of those polled who want collective security, and would not conflict with the 73 per cent who want the country to remain nuclear-free, the committee said.

The poll is the most detailed ever undertaken on defence issues. The Opposition leader, Mr Jim Bolger, said it showed a vote for realism and common sense, and that the Government had no mandate to take the country out of Anzus.

But Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, pointed to the 69 per cent of those polled who opposed visits by nuclear warships, citing this as support for his Government's policies.

The committee chairman, Mr Frank Corner, a former foreign affairs secretary, said

the committee did not urge a return to full Anzus membership because of the divisions this would bring to an already divided society. Instead it had opted for the "Hobson's choice" of an enhanced relationship with Australia.

But the committee chided the Government for "mistakes" in negotiating with the Americans over the warship visits. Future inquiries should precede rather than follow major policy changes, it said. Anzus had been "widely misrepresented" by those occupying "positions of high authority".

Mr Lange, who had demanded explanations for these comments, had his letters published as an addendum to the committee's report, along with its replies.

The poll found 37 per cent in favour of Anzus with nuclear ship visits, 44 per cent in favour of Anzus without nuclear ship visits, and 16 per cent opposed to Anzus.

The Government's problems came when the 44 per cent grouping made a choice between Anzus and no Anzus. The result gave the final 52-44 per cent vote in favour of the alliance. Newspapers here interpreted this as a vote for Anzus.

Mr Lange questioned the methodology involved in the second-choice option and claimed that the eight-point majority was inside the poll's margin for error. The pollsters promptly replied that the methodology was quite proper, and that the margin for error was only 2.5 per cent.

Iranians break up 'terrorist networks'

Tehran (Reuters) — Iran's internal security chief yesterday announced the break-up of several "terrorist networks" linked with Iraq, including one held responsible for a car bomb explosion in the holy city of Qom last week.

Those who brought the bomb from Iraq and those who planted it in Qom have been arrested, the Information (Intelligence) Minister, Mr Muhammad Mahammad Rezaei, told Tehran radio.

Thirteen people were killed and 100 injured in Saturday's blast outside a Shia Muslim shrine in Qom.

Another car bomb killed 20 and injured at least 80 in a central Tehran square on Tuesday.

"The Iraqi intelligence system provides facilities and huge amounts of money to all counter-revolutionary groups... and they play their role in the bombings," Mr Rezaei said.

He said the same network was responsible for at least four previous explosions in Qom and one in Tehran.

Mr Rezaei said a plan by a different group to explode bombs at a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran and four economic centres last month was foiled and its members arrested, together with a third group involved in previous explosions in Tehran.



Mrs Aquino, left, unveiling a marker at Manila airport, where her husband died. On her left is Mrs Coretta King.

Memorial to murder that awoke a nation

Aquino in tribute to her husband

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Aquino led tens of thousands of Filipinos in observing yesterday the third anniversary of the murder of her husband, Benigno, by unveiling a granite marker at the airport tarmac where he was killed.

The 6 ft-long slab, bearing the silhouette likeness of his prostrate body, was imbedded at the spot where Mr Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino fell dead after being shot in the head, allegedly by a member of a military escort.

"The nation was awakened by that deafening shot," Mrs Aquino later told a huge crowd at Rizal Park in the city's centre. "Thanks to all of you, his offering of his life was not in vain."

Mrs Aquino and her family accompanied by Mrs Coretta King, widow of the assassinated American civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, had earlier attended a memorial service at the Santo Domingo Church.

"It took three long years before we could see the fruits of Ninoy's sacrifice," the Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, told 8,000 people who gave a standing ovation to the woman who ended the 20-year Marcos regime.

Chants of "Cory, Cory" erupted as the Rizal Park crowd was showered with

yellow confetti from two Air Force helicopters. Families came to the rally in yellow T-shirts waving balloons, flags and streamers in Mrs Aquino's campaign colour.

Peace talks Mrs Aquino is making the first attempt in a decade to try to negotiate an end to a Muslim war in the southern Philippines. In 15 years of sporadic fighting, more than 60,000 people have been killed.

Mr Agapito Aquino, the President's brother-in-law, has flown to Saudi Arabia for preliminary peace talks beginning in Jeddah at the weekend with the chief Muslim rebel leader, Mr Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Mr Misuari, who is said to control a 5,000-strong rebel army, ordered a ceasefire two weeks ago. His chief international supporter, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has offered Mrs Aquino his assistance in ending the guerrilla war on the island of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago.

As the President's special emissary, Mr Aquino said his top priority was to "convince the MNLF that the Government is sincere in its desire to find a lasting solution to the war in Mindanao" where most of the country's five million Muslims live.

Bank code of Marcos uncovered

Honolulu (AFP) — Mr Ferdinand Marcos, the ousted Philippine President, and his wife Imelda used an elaborate code to pass messages to overseas representatives about secret foreign bank accounts, it was reported here yesterday.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* said it had obtained copies of documents presented to the Philippines Commission on Good Government which contained details of these codes.

The paper said the documents, copies of which were sent to Mr Marcos at his exile home here, included descriptions of clandestine communications, codes and false names used when he was President.

These showed that they opened secret accounts with the Swiss Credit Bank in 1968, making deposits and withdrawals under the names William Saunders and Jane Ryan. If they wanted to make withdrawals from the accounts they sent a "happy birthday" message to a representative in Zurich, Switzerland.

This agent would then contact his representative in Hong Kong, who would then presumably travel to Manila for instructions.

● HONOLULU: Mr Marcos underwent a 40-minute cataract operation on his right eye, a spokesman for him said (Reuters reports).

US crowds flock to holy image

Fostoria, Ohio (UPI) — An image of Jesus Christ said to appear each sunset on the side of a storage tank near Toledo has drawn a nightly pilgrimage of the curious and the devout to a soybean-processing plant.

The life-size image of a long-haired, bearded man, clothed in a white robe, and the profile of a young child appear on the side of a 30 ft-high soybean oil storage tank owned by Archer Daniels Midland, witnesses say.

Company officials attribute the apparition to a combination of shadows, light and steam vapours from the soybean-processing plant.

On Wednesday night, hundreds of cars again lined Ohio Route 12 outside the plant, causing a traffic jam.

"It's a miracle," one person said. "Just look at the people. Everybody needs a miracle."

Hundreds of people, some with children in their arms and others on blankets, gathered in the ditches along the roadway to view the apparition, which witnesses say appears only after sunset.

"It's just rust on the tank," said a plant employee.

The Rev James Bacik, a Roman Catholic theologian and pastor at the University of Toledo, said he believes natural causes are responsible for the image.

Ex-rebel leads new India state

Delhi (Reuters) — A tribal guerrilla leader who fought the Indian Government for more than 20 years was sworn in yesterday as Chief Minister of India's newest state.

The Mizo National Front leader, Mr Laldenga, became Chief Minister of Mizoram as part of an agreement signed on June 30 to end the guerrilla war, the Press Trust of India said.

Under the agreement the state's ruling Congress (I) Party formed a coalition government with the MNF, with Mr Laldenga as Chief Minister pending new elections.

The pact ensured statehood for Mizoram, which was previously governed as a territory by the central Government. The statehood Bill was approved by Parliament in Delhi on August 5.

India's Home Minister, Mr Buta Singh, told Parliament before the Bill was passed that at least 575 of an estimated 700 guerrillas had handed in their weapons.

● Curfew enforced: A strict curfew was enforced in the Gujarat city of Baroda to prevent violence between Hindus and Muslims after seven people were killed in the past 36 hours. The Press Trust of India said "an uneasy calm" prevailed in the city yesterday morning.

Baseball fever fires Japanese emotions

From David Watts, Tokyo

Only two things cut through the torpor of late summer in Japan: the buzzing of cicadas and the tension of the annual senior high school baseball championship.

The sky is a uniform, polluted grey lid that traps beneath it temperatures in the 90s with humidity to match.

A few minutes' walk reduces clothes to a sodden mass. Here and there Japan's ubiquitous salarymen duck out of it into electrical shops to watch the high school final in progress.

There is nothing directly comparable in Britain. The metallic plunk of baseball on metal bat replaces that of leather on willow and for Japanese is just as emotive.

The closest parallel might be a national schoolboy Test match, drawing teams from every corner of the country.

But the atmosphere of a Test match, even today, is quite unlike the sort of hysteria that boiled over yesterday when the championship went to Tei-ri, a high school from western Japan, for the first time in its 122 appearances among the 142 at the Koshien stadium in Osaka.

At times it appears everyone is in tears, winners, losers and some of the spectators.

Anyone who thought a Japanese incapable of letting down his emotional guard could be forgiven for thinking the crowd yesterday was Latin rather than Oriental, were it not for the precision of the chanting.

It is a contest that leaves

hardly any Japanese untouched: not only are there young heroes battling for supremacy in a country that sets great store by disciplined team effort but they are all hometown boys.

The sweating salaryman goes back to his boyhood ambitions on the baseball diamond, the housewife to the days when she was in the stands cheering a boy-friend, or even cheerleading on the touchline in a brief orange uniform.

This year the 68th championship kept alive the samurai spirit through a young pitcher who carried on doggedly despite a painful elbow while the batter hit him all over the field.

But reminders of the discipline on which success is based were never far away: several players were dismissed from the contest and their manager resigned after they were caught smoking.

The final confrontation was suitably close for two teams who had fought their way through the starting field of 3,847 teams from Japan's 47 prefectures since the end of June.

Each prefecture sends one team to Koshien with the exceptions of Tokyo and Hokkaido, which send two, for a total of 49 teams. They arrived at the stadium on August 4 for the final, exhausting run-in to the moment yesterday when superb fielding and throwing by Tei-ri earned it a 3-2 victory.

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The other 'other woman'

Boss and secretary often spend more time together than with their spouses.

Heather Kirby talked to four such pairs about their office 'marriages'

Like nurses, the importance and scope of what secretaries do varies from the inconsequential to the life-saving. And like nurses, whose professionalism is often obscured by the angels-in-black-stockings imagery, the worth of a top secretary gets scant regard, thanks largely to the lingering image of dolly birds enjoying a romp behind the filing cabinet at the office party.

The two are not of the same breed, yet the image of the latter must have caused some discomfort to the former when it was recently suggested by a City recruitment consultant that a secretary's relationship with her boss is like a marriage. The fact remains, none the less, that the higher up the ladder the boss climbs, the closer must the relationship become.

Diana Duggan, a director of City Recruitment Consultants and herself a former secretary, says: "The average boss-secretary relationship occupies more hours of the day than the average husband-wife relationship and is very much like a marriage. In fact, in many ways, the secretary will be closer to him than his wife because she knows honestly what his standing is within the company."

"So our role can be likened to a marriage bureau. We remove the dangers of a 'blind date' by eliminating those secretaries who, though good, will not suit a particular client. He won't, for instance, want to employ someone with an interest in amateur dramatics if he knows she has to work late two or three evenings a week. It's our job to see that the boss and his secretary don't end up with an office divorce."

A good secretary, she says, can command £10,000 to £14,000 a year, has no company car but is often ferried to and from by her boss's chauffeur, is given such perks as first-night theatre tickets and is often on first name terms with the rich and famous.

Peter Gummer, who heads Shandwick Communications, a public relations company with 300 clients, endorses some of these views. "My wife would certainly support the statement that I spend more time with my secretary Angela Lello than I do with her. I begin work at 7 and finish at 7. Angela is here by 8, but she always leaves after me."

"A relationship which works has to involve a combination of closeness and aloofness. To get things done at speed you have to have a



Business partners: John Debnitz with his secretary Rita Buckley (left) and Peter Gummer with Angela Lello

healthy respect for each other. A good secretary can make sure that you keep the home situation to the fore, give you a nudge that you have cancelled that dinner date twice. She acts as your conscience.

"If I have had a beastly week I will buy her a bunch of flowers, but that is about the extent of my chivalry. I never take her out for lunch because I should think she has far better things to do."

Angela, who is 42 and married with three sons, says: "There is a subtle difference in the office 'marriage' between a boss and his secretary — your emotions are not involved. It is very important to get on with the wife, however. You are the link between office and

home and have to be able to put it very nicely that he is going to be late for dinner."

"Secretaries have to be a little subservient. The boss is always right, but if you believe he is a little wrong, there are many subtle ways in which you can deal with that."

John Debnitz, aged 36, the managing director of Valin Pollen, a financial communications company, says of his secretary Rita Buckley: "There is a strong understanding between the two of us. There is no question that

chemistry is important in a close working relationship, but it is not an emotional love relationship."

"I take considerable trouble over buying presents for her and every two weeks I go out and buy her a box of chocolates. There is an element of an ally relationship between your wife and your secretary. My wife knows full well there are things I may forget, so she wouldn't hesitate to call Rita."

Rita says: "John very often takes me out to lunch at a good restaurant, the same sort of place he would take a client." Her boyfriend often has to bear with her cancelling theatre at the last minute when work goes on late, but she says there are compensations. "John treats me very much as an equal person. He is willing to listen to my point of view and take it into account."

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of the Rockware Group (former chairman of British Rail) has taken his secretary, Gwen Cowan, from one boardroom to another for 30 years, but he does not agree with the marriage analogy.

"Gwen is part of the family and it is confusing to bring in fancy words like marriage," he says. "It is much more like brother and sister. If the relationship has been fun all along, it will last."

"I have very few departmental walls in my life; you could call me an industrial farmer. Farmers don't have office hours, their whole life is what they do, and I live like that. Gwen and I know each other and trust each other



utterly. She orchestrates my work. People say you can't get Peter because Gwen won't let you, but she has to see to it that I am coping with the right things when there is 360 degrees of pressure."

Gwen, who is married to a retired civil servant and is a

nication and willing co-operation", he says.

"I buy her modest presents at Christmas and on birthdays, but it's more than my job's worth to take her out to lunch. Halifax is a small village; I rely on her to organize my daily business life entirely, and in terms of business decisions I will consult her as a consumer."

"Men who employ secretaries as status symbols are indicating their own immaturity and bolstering their own delusions of grandeur."

"He is a very easy man to work for," says Elaine. "When you have been together for a long time, your relationship is so close you think like one another, so you don't have to ask a lot of questions all the time."

"If I am left for days on end to make decisions about him and his life, he tends not to go bananas if I make the wrong one. He is a very thoughtful and generous man and sometimes he has to resort to a gift voucher because he runs out of ideas for me."

The boss-secretary relationship could not work if you didn't have a good rapport with his wife as well. Personal things like remembering to get the wife's or children's birthday presents are put to one side in the life of a top businessman.

Calum Macaskill, the operations director of the Halifax building society, has had the same secretary, Elaine Schofield, for 15 years. "A boss-secretary relationship is like a marriage in that it requires excellent commu-

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Another warning for the high-peak climbers

MEDICAL BRIEFING

British climbers Julie Tullis and Alan Rouse, like many modern day mountaineers, were not carrying oxygen when they died of exhaustion in a storm on K2 earlier this month.

According to Dennis Gray, general secretary of the British Mountaineering Council, this undoubtedly contributed to their death. It is a tragic reminder of the dangers climbers face when they see it as "more challenging" or "more rewarding" to attempt very high peaks without a backup oxygen supply.

As a recent article in *The Lancet* pointed out, climbing without oxygen could not only put climbers in immediate danger. They may also risk longer-lasting effects. The author Dr John West, from the University of California, says that there is growing evidence to suggest that climbing without oxygen can cause permanent brain damage.

A study of 21 members of the American Medical Research Expedition to Everest, published in 1984, showed that after three months at 5400 to 8848 metres, members had co-ordination and memory abnormalities which lasted for up to a year.

In another study, six Polish climbers who went higher than 5500 metres in the Himalayas showed immediate signs of brain disfunction as well as changes in mood and memory which lasted several weeks.

"Many doctors believe that professional boxing should be discouraged because of the possibility of brain injury. Perhaps the present fashion for climbing to extreme altitudes without supplementary oxygen falls into the same category", Dr West says.

Rugger bugs

As rugby training gears up for the new season, players are being asked to honour a "gentleman's agreement" on a simple health measure.

Doctors in the department of microbiology of St Thomas's Hospital, London, are asking teams not to field players who have signs of a skin infection.

The *Lancet* reports that two seasons ago, five members of the St Thomas's scrum developed impetigo, after playing a team which had the infection. But the problem didn't stop there.

The condition, caused by

Streptococcus pyogenes, led to inflamed glands in one player and an acute kidney infection in the other.

The doctors suggest that scrum players are prone to infection because they are in frequent close contact with other players and because their skin is often damaged during the game.

They say "the obvious preventative measure is the enforcement of a gentleman's agreement not to field players with skin scabs".

For players who suffer a cut or graze they suggest that the disinfectant chlorhexidine should be applied after the match and for a couple of further days. An alternative would be an alcohol based disinfectant or iodine — also useful against other infections.

Speedy recovery

People with foot and ankle injuries may soon no longer need to rely on cumbersome crutches to get around, thanks to an imaginative patient.

When Michael Reid, managing director of John Reid & Sons (Structural) Limited, Christchurch, Dorset, found himself in hospital with an injured foot and discovered how awkward crutches can be, he devised the "orthopaedic scooter", which has now gone into production.

The scooter, on which the sufferer patient kneels, keeps the injured foot elevated (doctors say it heals better this way and patients say it is less painful) and allows easy mobility.

One orthopaedic surgeon who asked for an early model was Professor Angus Wallace of the University Hospital, Nottingham. He liked the idea so much that he has started a clinical trial to see just who might benefit most from the device.

His impression so far is that the scooter will not replace crutches entirely and that it is not suitable for people who have to climb stairs or for elderly people who may have balance problems. But he feels that patients who have had a crush

injury or surgery to the foot could benefit greatly.

Professor Wallace also thinks that there appears to be a group of patients for whom the device can enable an early return to work — including one of the three surgeons who have tried the scooter — he used it while he was operating.

Breath of stress

People facing a stressful situation are very often told that taking a few deep breaths "will help them to stay calm". But for people who unknowingly suffer from a condition called hyperventilation syndrome, this may be the worst possible advice.

For these patients, hyperventilation can bring on unpleasant symptoms such as giddiness, palpitations, breathing difficulties and nausea.

The problems arise because deep breathing at rest forces the carbon-dioxide concentration in the blood to unusually low levels and this affects the brain.

Doctors now suspect that it may be quite common. Several studies have shown that young adults — and women in particular — tend to be most at risk.

According to Dr George Perkin, consultant neurologist at the Charing Cross Hospital, London, stress is the trigger. But many sufferers remain completely unaware that they are responding to stress by over-breathing. They and their doctors fear, quite wrongly, that something is seriously awry.

In a series of patients with hyperventilation "syndrome" attending the hospital, suggested diagnoses included epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, migraine and a brain tumour.

Happily, says Dr Perkin, once the correct diagnosis is made and patients understand what is happening, many can control the situation.

Some need help with underlying psychological problems but for many sufferers relaxation therapy, which concentrates on teaching improved breathing techniques, works well.

Lorraine Fraser and Olivia Timbs

'No doubt that chemistry is important'

JOHN DEBNITZ

'It's more like brother and sister'

SIR PETER PARKER

Home is a tear-stained paradise

Victims of the long El Salvadorean civil war are finding comfort in the aid of a young girl far from her English roots

FAR FROM the landowning set in East Yorkshire where she was raised, Annabel Robinson has discovered "a paradoxical paradise" in El Salvador, among the destitute victims of the civil war.

Red-haired, freckle-faced Annabel lives in a refugee camp on a lush hilltop, under the shadow of Guazapa volcano, the most bomb-pummeled land mass in this tiny, war-devastated country.

At night the refugees often lie awake on their camp beds, the walls of their flimsy wooden buildings rattling as the bombs fall like thunder just three or four miles away.

Yet 27-year-old Annabel is adamant: "I love it here. I can't imagine anywhere more beautiful or anywhere I would rather be."

The people she has chosen to live with, and care for, have fled from their homes on Guazapa, most of them peasant women and children — *campesinos* — whose menfolk are either fighting against, or have been killed by, the government army. All have had their homes destroyed. Many have seen a neighbour — often a close relative — torn to pieces by a bomb.

One woman at the camp received a note from Guazapa last month telling her one of her two sons — she still does not know if it is the ten or the 14-year-old — had had his eyes gouged out and his face skinned by government soldiers.



Smiling through pain: Annabel and a young charge

How does one deal with people in such agony? "You can offer practical help: for example, drive them down to the church human rights office to denounce the crime. But the most important thing is just to be with them, listen to them cry with them."

ANNABEL'S JOB at the camp is to organize, read and write letters. The children have never been to school before, and the literacy rate is more than 90 per cent. "My students range in age from three to 75. The children can't tell the time but every time a plane passes overhead, they know exactly what type it is, what size bombs it drops, what kind of machine guns it carries."

One eight-year-old boy, to whom Annabel is particularly attached, lives at the camp with his grandfather. His grandmother was killed, together with his father, mother and three brothers and sisters in a bombing raid in September.

Yet her year with Salvadoran country people has shown her a dominant quality: an extreme gentleness combined with extraordinary resilience. "The kids have had such terrible lives but they're always so cheerful and their mothers are always fussing over me, helping me in any way they can."

If Annabel loves the people she lives with, they adore her. Her treatment of the refugees is natural, simple and utterly lacking in that condescension sometimes found in the self-conscious do-gooder.

"They're nuts about her. You'd have to go a long way to find another like Annabel," says Sister Margaret, one of two American Roman Catholic nuns who live at the camp.

Father Michael Campbell-Johnston, a British Jesuit, is also amazed at the affection the English girl has managed to generate among a people to whom, at first glance, she must have been so alien. A tall

bearded man, often found driving around the dangerous Salvadoran countryside in a bright red Honda scooter, Father Michael has been impressed, above all by her enthusiasm to "serve the poor", not just providing for them but sharing their lives. Father Michael is in charge of all Jesuit refugee work in Mexico and Central America and it was to him that Annabel applied for a job.

She had long thought about working with refugees. "How can anything worse happen to anybody than to lose everything and have to go and live in a camp?"

"I've always wanted to be with the people who need help most desperately, the people who've reached rock-bottom," says Annabel. Here I've found them."

The lunatic right — many of them in the Salvadoran army — see Annabel's camp as a hotbed of guerrilla activity, and the death squads could make an appearance at any moment. But Annabel — like the two American nuns she works with — seems quite fearless, too busy in work to spend time worrying about her chances (entirely plausible) of adding her name to that of the 50,000 or so killed in El Salvador's six-year-old "dirty war".

She knows that eventually she will leave the camp, but she has no plans to abandon El Salvador. "I'm much more needed here, for example, than I would be in Nicaragua, the trendy place for foreigners to go."

"I don't want to be anywhere else but El Salvador. I want to go home to visit, but that's all. Here I'm really needed. I love it. I've found my thing."

John Carlin

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THE TIMES DIARY

Not on the agenda

Harry Phibbs, who yesterday resigned as editor of the Conservative student magazine *New Agenda* after accusing Lord Stockton of war crimes, has fallen uncharacteristically silent after reaching an agreement with Central Office to make no further comments on the matter. I view this development as unfortunate, having hoped he could shed a little light on some information that has come to my attention. I gather that in the past he has been late paying the printers, Annagh Graphical of Ilford, Essex, who threatened to print the latest offending issue unless he came up with the cash. Silence, meanwhile, has been the order of the day at the Smith Square headquarters of the Federation of Conservative Students, where the Central Office switchboard has been instructed not to let calls through to the FCS.

Staffa life

The tiny Scottish island of Staffa, best known for harbouring Fingal's Cave, has been bought by an American businessman, John Elliott, to pick it up to celebrate the 60th birthday of his wife Elly. A nice piece of transatlantic co-operation, this, for after J.E. Jun had put up the bulk of the £175,000 asking price and handed over the island to the National Trust of Scotland, the NT reciprocated by making Elly Elliott steward for life. Situated close to Iona and inhabited only by puffins and other birdlife, Staffa's other claim to fame is that Mendelssohn wrote *Overture to the Hebrides* after a visit in 1829.

● After England's 1984 whitewash by the West Indies cricketers, and the "blackwash" during the return series, I hope we fare better against the New Zealanders this week and next: failure to do so, suggests one reader, would result in a sheepwash. Quite.

Dressing down

Could the reputed rift between Mrs Thatcher and the Queen have sartorial origins? In her book *Great Royal Disasters*, Lesley Cunliffe relates how, after both had worn the same shade of blue to a banquet, Downing Street asked the Palace if it could be told in advance what the Queen intended to wear, thus avoiding the embarrassment of duplication. The brisk reply, according to the book, advised Mrs Thatcher not to concern herself, as "The Queen does not notice what other people are wearing."

BARRY FANTONI



"My new secretary? She's fine. The problem is finding space for her solicitor and parents."

Making waves

The waters around Radio Four's celebrated Desert Island have become decidedly more turbulent under the captaincy of Michael Parkinson than ever they were during that of his genial predecessor, Roy Plomley. I gather that Parky has responded to a suggestion by his producer, Derek Drescher, that he should interview the conductor Andrew Davis less than enthusiastically. Who, Parkinson wrote back, was this man Davis, and what was so remarkable about him apart from the fact that he (Parkinson) had never heard of him? The dispatcher of musical exiles was equally curt with me when I put the matter to him. "I don't wish to discuss private letters with a newspaperman, and I think you have a hell of a cheek to ask about it."

To arms

John Roper, formerly SDP chief whip, is in the front line to be new commander at the Institute of Strategic Studies, the military think tank which computes the activities of the world's armed forces. The current director, Robert O'Neill, is leaving this autumn to become, appropriately enough, Chichele Professor of the History of War at Oxford.

Carve-up

I have always found airline food pretty execrable, as I am sure you have, but ours is clearly not a view shared by the staff of China's state airline. According to a Hong Kong newspaper the wholesale theft of food by cabin crews is so rampant that passengers have to pay up to £10 each to get it back. One flight from Peking to San Francisco was cancelled after the crew demanded extra pay to return the passengers' food trays. I can't understand why this should be since the fare is described by foreign passengers as no better than the usual airline stuff.

PHS

Real penalties for foul play

by Edward Grayson

The proposal by the Solicitor-General for Scotland that footballers who commit violent fouls on the pitch should be prosecuted may make a reality of one of the few hopes that still exist for preserving football as a civilized sport.

Lovers of football who watched the 1966 World Cup recall bitterly how Pele's artistry and genius were destroyed by Bulgarian and Portuguese footballers, without any effective punishment, through brutal and deliberate assaults as criminally and civilly actionable as any committed in the gutters of inner cities by common criminals.

In his memoirs Pele wrote of two of the most blatant incidents as follows: "I had been the target of merciless attacks from Zhecev of Bulgaria throughout the entire game... The referee, Jim Finney, gave neither me nor any of the others on our team the protection we had a right to expect from an official in a game."

"My legs ached as a result of Zhecev's constant tripping and kicking, and our directors therefore decided I should stay out of the next game, with Hungary."

And on the next page: "Morris of Portugal had a field day fouling me, and eventually putting me out of the game. He

tripped me, and when I was stumbling to the ground he leapt at me, feet first, and cut me down completely. It wasn't until I actually saw the films of the game that I realized what a terribly vicious double-foul it was... Brazil went on to play with 10 men and ended up eliminated."

In the Football Association yearbook of 1967-68 I wrote: "What is now required at all levels of the game is an awareness that those who break the laws of football on the field and the laws of society off it should be branded equally as criminals and wrongdoers."

"The player who commits a foul can main an opponent for life and deprive him of his livelihood; a grave foul can kill. If the players and the clubs will not control the lawlessness which besmirches the game's good name, then it could yet be controlled for them. The motor car emerged as a potential benefit to mankind; it became a potential killer."

Soccer has in fact been a killer on the field even longer than on the terraces. In 1878, in a manslaughter case arising from an amateur game, Lord Justice Bramwell laid down a rule of law

which has stood the test of time. In *R v Bradshaw* he said: "Independent of the rules, if the prisoner intended to cause serious hurt to the deceased, or if he knew that, in charging as he did, he might produce serious injury and was indifferent and reckless as to whether he would produce serious injury or not, then the act would be unlawful. In either case he would be guilty of a criminal act and you must find him guilty."

Ninety years later these principles were applied at Maidstone Assizes on November 20, 1968. A fatal blow was struck during a game at Colchester which resulted in a conviction for manslaughter (*R v Southby*).

In 1977 they were applied for the first time to a prosecution concerning a broken leg on the rugby field (*R v Billingshurst*). It will be applied again later this year or early next year for the first-ever jury trial of an international rugby player who has been committed by magistrates in south Wales for an alleged assault against an opponent during an amateur game.

The courts have been inconsistent when sentencing for convictions in this particular penalty

area. In 1980 Judge John Clay imposed a custodial sentence on a rugby player at Croydon Crown Court who had smashed an opponent's face in three places. The Court of Appeal reduced the sentence from six months to two because of special circumstances.

The spokesman for the Attorney-General's department was no doubt needlessly cautious in the absence of his ministers on holiday when he said on Wednesday that the department would be considering whether the remarks of Peter Fraser, the Scottish Solicitor-General, "have any implications for England and Wales."

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, will be familiar with the principles and citations quoted above. So, too, will all police officers who love sport. They will recognize and understand that no game provides a licence to commit crime.

If the clubs and governing bodies cannot control their players' corruption of a great game, the law can and, indeed, must do it for them, in the interest not only of the game itself, but also of the great majority of players and their hero-worshipping idolaters who sustain it.

The author, a barrister, has written extensively on sport and the law.

The tercentenary of the 1688 revolution may reopen old wounds, but Noel Annan argues that it is something to celebrate

Glorious it was for British liberties



When the blinkered, obstinate James II (left) was replaced by William III, it ensured that the rule of law would prevail

and ungrateful, saying the debates were "better than the play".

But when James came to the throne in 1685 he acted exactly as the Exclusionists had foretold. The Tories who had kept the succession for James voted him the customs revenues for life and hence enabled him to pay his army. But they would not repeal the acts that excluded Catholics and Dissenters from political life. Nor was this strange. Dissenters still represented the political force that had cut off Charles I's head and in the end imposed a military dictatorship.

Catholic France and Spain, England's ancient enemies, were absolutist monarchies and Catholicism the ideology that underpinned them, much as today Marxism underpins communist regimes. In October 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes and outlawed Protestantism in France; so when James dismissed Halifax, to whom he owed his throne, and eased out the high Tories who were the bulwark of the Anglican church, men wondered what was in the wind. They had not long to wait. Since the law prevented James getting what he wanted, he would suspend it. By using his dispensing power he nominated Catholics to the army, the bench, the town corporations and the magistracy. Three Oxford colleges were put under Romanist rule. Finally he commanded the Anglican clergy to read from the pulpit a Declaration of Indulgence suspending all laws against Catholics and Dis-

senters. Seven bishops petitioned him not to force the clergy to break the law. He had them imprisoned and tried. The jury acquitted them.

It was the birth of the prince later to be known as the Old Pretender that made men act. Until then the heir to the throne had been Mary, James's elder daughter by his first wife, married to a Protestant prince. Now there would be a Catholic heir. It was not simply a Whig revolution. In England Tories and Whigs acted together, even those Tories who cared most about legitimacy: of the seven bishops five were later to become Jacobites, but not all opposed James.

You may argue that James was only trying to establish full religious toleration, but that was not how men saw it at the time, not even the Dissenters. Nor does the evidence support it. You may argue that it was not a real revolution but an aristocratic putsch. But men had seen what a real revolution looked like after Charles I's execution and did not like it and the mob in London, the West Country and Yorkshire rose to support William of Orange when he landed with his army.

Were the revolutionaries squalid? Lord Sunderland certainly was. Macaulay thought John Churchill (later the great Marlborough) was for commanding James's army and subverting his officers and men while all the time he was in communication with William.

But Winston Churchill argued

that his ancestor had never disguised his opposition to his benefactor's policies and realized it was up to him to save his country from a second civil war; and indeed James, to his credit, thought the same. Spain, Austria, even the Pope, supported William's expedition. The revolution was glorious because not one Englishman lost his life.

How different from the other revolution whose bicentenary will be celebrated in France in 1989 with far greater splendour than ours? President Mitterrand has no qualms about reopening old wounds.

I was once watching Wales play France at rugby at the Stade Colombes. The occasion had been made poignant by the fact that Queen Mary had died and the Welsh team ran on to the field wearing black armbands. The French crowd joined in our National Anthem with emotion. But when the Marseillaise was played, brisk conversation broke out all round me. "Why should I sing the words to that tune," said my host, "to which my ancestors had their heads chopped off?" Orleanists, Bonapartists, Communards, Dreyfusards, have long been dead, but for years their ghosts haunted the republic and weakened France. To this day Frenchmen argue whether Robespierre betrayed the revolution or was betrayed.

But Lord Grimond had a point. If the revolution in England was glorious it was not so glorious in Scotland and disastrous in Ireland. In Scotland it was purely a Whig revolution. In the Lowlands the adherents of the Scottish kirk bear up the Tory Episcopalians who often joined the Highlanders in becoming Jacobites.

In Ireland it was worse. After the defeat of James's Irish and French armies, Catholic lands were confiscated. Penal laws divided the mass of the people from their Protestant rulers, who refused to recognize in law that Catholics existed. England ruled Ireland as a colony in which Protestant manufacturers were ruined hardly less thoroughly than the Catholics.

England was luckier. William relaxed the way the law operated against the Dissenters and soon Catholics could worship as they pleased in private. No one cared when England's greatest poet was a Catholic.

The Glorious Revolution was not a revolution of the intellect like the French revolution, which inspired every class in society with ideas for or against it. But it made England the ideal of intellectuals on the Continent, and even after 1789 France was admired for its civil liberty, legal equality, toleration, moderation, lack of cruelty, even its taste for the odd and eccentric.

That is why we should celebrate. If France has the confidence to honour the ideas of 1789, surely Britain can honour the days when the elementary liberties of the subject against the state were established and dictatorship died.

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Lord Annan is a former vice-chancellor of London University.

David Watt

Can we 'green' the consumer?

The Lincolnshire villagers who are resisting the possible choice of their vicinity as a dumping-ground for nuclear waste inspire mixed feelings. Most people, I imagine, instinctively side with them on two points: first that nuclear materials are nasty, dangerous things that one would rather not have inserted under one's seat even at a depth of several hundred feet; and secondly that the bland assertions of officialdom on these matters are not to be trusted, having been proved wrong too often.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that this sympathy lacks a certain element of warmth. Conservative commentators, instead of concentrating on the government's threat to a sacred Tory territory as they would have done 30 years ago, are tut-tutting over the amazing impertinence of the protesters in resisting a decision properly endorsed by Parliament. The left, which latches on these days to any "green" issue with the word "nuclear" in it, is not panting to link arms with a mainly middle-class Conservative lobby in the shires.

Behind these hesitations a deeper shift of opinion is discernible, part political, part cultural. The highly publicized existence of "green" movements in various developed countries conceals the fact that in most of these countries genuine concern for the countryside is actually in retreat. The intensive mechanization of farming has, of course, depleted the rural population and, in turn, has tended to reduce the political power of the farming lobbies.

They still have quite a lot of pull in countries such as France and West Germany where the small farmer retains his place and where these vested interests are deeply entrenched in the institutions, but even there it is waning fast. In Britain, the situation has already been transformed. The changed character of the Conservative Party under Mrs Thatcher reflects the steady erosion of the old landed interests and the growth of suburban power.

Another factor is the general reaction against the interests of the producer and a corresponding tilt towards the mass consumer. The trade unions have notoriously acquired a reputation as conspirators against the public interest and have suffered a calamitous drop in influence as a result. The farmers are tarred with the same brush. The common Agricultural policy of the EEC looks exactly like the producers' ramp that it is: the price of land, and rural habits such as hedge-grubbing, battery-rearing and stubble-burning, have created an exploitative image very different from the old Ambridge ways.

The consequence in this country has been a subtle degradation of the postwar consensus about the countryside as a long-term resource rather than as a mere commodity

like any other. And since so much of the mystique has departed, the various interests are left with a much clearer field.

Our island is only very slightly more crowded with people than it was 20 years ago. But in spite of minority agitation in the opposite direction, there is certainly more pressure and probably, in the end, more freedom now than then to build motorways and sink coal pits in famous beauty spots; to plant power pylons and spruce forests in hitherto inviolate glens; and television relay stations on top of every natural eminence; to nibble away at the green belt; to "fill in" attractive villages with gerrymandered developments; to cover every headland with caravans; and to rape the landscape in the name of farming efficiency.

We are not alone in this. Other nations long renowned as refined and beauty-conscious are doing likewise. Go to Tuscany and look out from its hills over mushrooming apartment blocks and messy ribbon developments; take the "bullet" train from Tokyo to Osaka and try to catch, in 200 miles of industrial slum, a single unspoiled glimpse of what Hokusai drew; see what modern farming and suburban sprawl are accomplishing in the Ile de France.

The rise in personal expectations and the spread of spending power have put the responsibility for growth in all the industrialized countries into the hands of a mass culture, primarily urban in its preoccupations and assumptions even when it is operating in a rural environment.

There is no point in trying to turn back the clock. People are determined to have cars and drive quickly in them, to own new houses in the suburbs rather than renovated ones in the towns and cities. Even country dwellers want to have council houses and supermarkets and abundant electricity and TV and every other urban amenity; farmers and developers want to make money in one place and spend it elsewhere. That is the popular, democratic age we live in and it has its own virtues and satisfactions.

The trouble is that it leaves such a limited constituency for the future. It was Harold Nicolson, I think, who said that one of the chief characteristics of an aristocracy is the desire to plant avenues for one's children. The Victorians managed, though with difficulty, to transplant some of these aristocratic virtues of taste, moderation and historical responsibility to the new middle class.

Our task, which is infinitely harder, is to spread them virtually to the entire population. They are now the masters and the spenders and one feels as one looks around these islands in holiday time that if they cannot find, and accept the costs of, a better compromise between growth and amenity, our grandchildren's inheritance will be miserable indeed.

moreover... Miles Kingston

A frolic around the Fringe

A completely new method of map-making has been invented in Edinburgh. It is used by Fringe groups on their leaflets, and it can prove that any theatre in Edinburgh is only two minutes walk from Princes Street - in fact, it is so flexible that it could prove any theatre in Britain is only two minutes from Princes Street.

Except that theatres on the Fringe are not called theatres but venues. A venue is any church hall with added seats, stage and lights. If it also sells coffee and sandwiches, it is called a complex.

If there is a queue outside, these are not people waiting to buy tickets. They are people who have already got tickets waiting for the previous production to finish so they can go in. They will need lots of coffee and sandwiches, which they can buy inside, thus making the complex profitable.

Should the queue be a really long one it will need entertaining while waiting for the previous production to finish, and this is when the buskers arrive. They have to bring their own coffee and sandwiches with them. You can always tell buskers in Edinburgh from Fringe performers because the buskers are so skilful.

If you see people in the street with white faces, outlandish costumes and bundles of leaflets, these are not buskers: these are performers from shows which have not yet had an audience and are desperate for publicity. Unfortunately these are the only Fringe performers ever seen in the streets, so the ordinary residents of Edinburgh are now convinced that all Fringe performers:

● Wear white make-up, and historical costume from a period which never existed.

● Cannot speak, but only sing out of tune.

● Make langorous mime gestures.

● Throw lots of leaflets in the street, all to be cleared up by the council, which is why the rates have gone up again.

This explains why no Edinburgh resident ever visits a Fringe show. They see the Fringe only on the first day, in the cavalcade along Princes Street, which actually is more like the parade they used to have in Rome after one of Caesar's successful campaigns.

The pipe band of the 5th Legion is in fine form today... I

see we have captured many prisoners from among the wild mime artists who occupy the frontiers of the Empire... how savage and how sad they look... I couldn't see them lasting five minutes against a good tattoo...

The Fringe companies that perform in churches have to vacate them from time to time to make way for services. This almost certainly explains the well-known episode in the Bible about Jesus and the clearing of the Temple.

1. And Jesus entered the Temple and found many people there, busy with the changing of money. And he was wrath and said: What do we have here?

2. And the money changers said: Well, we have a Polish version of *Hamlet* at noon, then there's a children's show at 2.15, and at 5 there's a musical based on the *Anticypria*...

3. Jesus said: Be gone! Out of the Temple! And he scattered all that were there within.

4. And the crowd muttered, saying: This must be the fire officer from the council who is not satisfied with the scaffolding in the auditorium; somebody give him some coffee and sandwiches while we get it fixed.

The fire officer can close a theatre for almost any reason - for having an unsafe coffee urn, for not having enough leaflets, for having an audience with inflammable clothes, or for not having a joke about Diego Maradona in the show. (Every show in the Fringe this year has to have a joke about Maradona.) But their favourite reason for closing theatres is for not having illuminated Exit signs.

No Fringe company ever has illuminated Exit signs because they would ruin the artistic blackouts. So when the fire officer comes, they switch the signs off again when he's gone. And that is why, during the many fires that sweep Fringe theatres, the audience never knows where the exit is; and always rushes into the lavatories.

Where another, very small Fringe show is already going on. You can easily find it. It's only two minutes from Princes Street.

Meanwhile, next week, most Fringe performers will be giving up theatre for ever and going into the coffee and sandwich business full time.

Michael Hamlyn

David Watt
n we 'green'
consumer



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

TAX AND DISPLEASE

The Social Democratic Party and its leader Dr David Owen like to be thought of as hardheaded, rational and reformist. Their Labour Party roots also demand that the Party should be caring, especially about the poor, and other supposedly ill-treated groups such as women and single parents. The Party's new proposals for integrating the tax and benefit system neatly combine the two in their declared twin aim of redistribution and simplification. But they are likely to prove the most contentious of all the policies Dr Owen will find himself promoting and defending at a general election.

The logic of integrating the two is undeniable. The interplay of a wide range of benefits and an unrelated tax system, with an extremely low starting point for income tax has led to injustice, bureaucratic duplication and to the maximisation of the poverty trap, which can leave the poor little or no better off when they earn more. Separate means-testing has also meant that many of the poor fail to claim benefits and it has increased the clamour for expensive universal handouts such as child benefit.

It is hard to defend the present separation of employees' national insurance contributions from income tax. Lord Beveridge was keen to identify welfare state benefits as a right, paid for in contributions and thus free from the alleged stigma of charity. But the inadequacy of some basic benefits and the blurring of the distinction between contributions and payments from general taxation has left NICs as an anomalous hypothecated tax. They are also a regressive tax. There is a ceiling on

income liable to contributions, and a gap between that and the threshold for higher-rate income tax. Thus those with incomes in between enjoy a lower marginal tax rate than those on more modest incomes.

Putting the two together in one way or another has been on the political agenda for at least fifteen years and has not been the monopoly of any one party. So why did Mr Norman Fowler, in his recent review, follow so many predecessors in refusing these attractions?

Inland Revenue computerization has been a long-running excuse. But this obstacle should be out of the way before any new Government has the chance to push through such complex legislation. Cost is a more enduring problem. No government wants to save money because poor citizens fail to claim benefits. Making receipt automatic through the tax system, however, would reveal the true and frightening bill for the present structure of welfare.

Removing the fiction that national insurance contributions are not a tax on income would also make it even plainer to taxpayers just how much of their income is taken by the Government. It would reveal the extent to which desirable welfare depends on excessive taxation — in this case, an effective standard rate of 38 per cent. And there would be more indignant losers than grateful gainers from change.

The SDP is to be congratulated. It can build a structure to give improved benefits in future to those in need at less cost than the Labour Party, which is still wedded to universal benefits. Alas, the

SDP has chosen at the same moment to propose increases in a range of existing benefits from basic pensions to help for single parents. And it has been so anxious to make sure that none of the needy lose that it proposes a host of special arrangements. Even child benefit — now to be taxed in some circumstances — would be raised high enough to ensure that those taxed at the standard rate would lose nothing. On the SDP's own calculations, which will be subject to highly critical scrutiny, the overall gross cost would be £4.3 billion a year.

That has to be paid for. And Dr Owen is commendably not pretending, like the Labour Party, that it can all come from the rich. It will, indeed, come from the very middle class on whose defection from Mrs Thatcher his electoral hopes depend. Any family whose single earner brings in more than £15,000 a year would lose.

On the SDP's costings, a rise in nominal tax rates might be avoidable. But the SDP scheme would then require some undesirable tax changes. In particular, it would abolish the married man's tax allowance without introducing fully transferable allowances between husband and wife as envisaged in the Government's much preferable proposed reform of allowances. Dr Owen would effectively penalize the family with one earner, whereas Mr Lawson would make it easier for one spouse to look after the family full-time.

That will not go down well in suburbia. Dr Owen may find that proving he is not Mrs Thatcher is not wholly to his advantage.

POWER WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY

So Moscow's considered verdict on the Chernobyl disaster, which has so far cost 31 lives, left more than 200 people with severe radiation sickness, blighted an untold acreage of land, and raised the biggest question mark yet over the future of nuclear power is this: a chance combination of circumstances or gross human error. That verdict does not go nearly far enough.

The official Soviet report on Chernobyl, presented in Moscow yesterday, offers a thorough, technically competent, though perhaps incomplete, account of the immediate causes of the accident. It charts the first errors at the reactor: the heroic, if doomed, attempts of engineers to correct them; the multiplying malfunctions and the final, horrific fire.

That even these details have been published is cause for some gratitude and not a little surprise. The Soviet Union has not usually been so heedful of international opinion or so considerate of international forums as to dissect a home-grown disaster in public. But it might well not have done so, had not the radioactive fall-out been detected in Western Europe and public outrage in the West forced an explanation.

The danger now is that once the immediate causes of the disaster are accepted — if they are — the more far-reaching questions raised by Chernobyl

will be left unasked. These are the questions the International Atomic Energy Agency must eventually address, if not at next week's meeting, then in the near future.

First, leaving aside the rights and wrongs of experimentation at nuclear power stations, it is clear that the Soviet engineers at the Chernobyl reactor No.4 had no appreciation of the risks their work involved. They, like most people in the Soviet Union, had taken the safety of nuclear power for granted because they had no information to the contrary. Before Chernobyl, nuclear safety was not an issue in the Soviet Union. Yet without an appreciation of the potential risks, nuclear power workers cannot be expected to exercise the necessary degree of responsibility. Will they in future be better informed?

Second, the design of the Chernobyl reactor — which is by no means unique in the Soviet Union — permitted the combination of circumstances which proved so destructive. But some of those circumstances had been envisaged by Western engineers and such a combination would not have come about at a reactor in the West. (That is not to say, of course, that a nuclear accident of the order of Chernobyl would not be possible in the West at all.) Will there in future be provision for a regular international exchange of information on the design

and functioning of nuclear power stations, in which potential problems and minor accidents are reported honestly by each side? Should there not be common standards of design and safety?

Third, once the accident had occurred, it took three days, and an international outcry for the Soviet authorities to concede that anything untoward had happened. Some of the delay can be explained by the Soviet Union's traditional secretiveness and by embarrassment on the part of a country with both a deep inferiority complex and a claim to the status of a superpower. But the rest probably resulted from a combination of fear (on the part of the workers and officials involved), bureaucracy (which set up complex procedures for the divulging of information on nuclear matters), and poor communications. Can the Soviet system in its present form guarantee that such a delay — whatever the cause — is not repeated?

After Chernobyl, it is up to the Soviet Union to convince the rest of the world that it is ready to assume the responsibilities incumbent upon a nuclear power. The detail given in the official report on the disaster suggests that it may be ready to make a start. But the Kremlin should not be allowed to think that this is enough. Constant pressure will be required.

BACK TO THE BEAT

Mr John Stalker is an able police officer. He stands accused of no unlawful conduct after a gruelling investigation, during which he has necessarily been idle, while the investigating officer, Mr Geoffrey Sampson, has similarly been kept from his duties in West Yorkshire.

Nothing that has emerged detracts from his performance of the essential work of the deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester. Here is a strong and resourceful policeman who has given — and will continue to give — exemplary service as an administrator of police. A primary public interest in the Stalker case is his speedy return to active service.

To that end the Greater Manchester police authority, in its meeting today, may be tempted to ignore the recommendation made by Mr Sampson for a tribunal, and to deal with Mr Stalker in its own way.

Mr Stalker has not yet spoken in his own defence: he is surely owed that much by his employers. They might wish to reinstate him immediately. Such action is fully within their competence. Indeed the police authority might already feel some resent-

ment against further external involvement since what was originally a matter of provincial good house-keeping has been swamped by the over-attention of metropolitan conspiracy theorists.

Yet councillors and magistrates on the authority would not only do a general service by accepting a tribunal, but matters having got this far, also serve Mr Stalker's interests. A tribunal is needed to clear air befogged by innuendo. There must be every expectation that, pulled out of their Mancunian context, many of the facts of Mr Stalker's attendance at balls and birthday parties will lose the sinister aspect they have acquired. A tribunal will, surely, look more carefully than Mr Sampson appears to have done at communications between the chief constable of Greater Manchester and his deputy.

If a tribunal under the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act is constituted, Mr Stalker will stand comparison with, to take a recent example, Mrs Wendy Savage — a public service professional subjected to simultaneous trial by press

and formal process. Tribunals are costly. They should be set up quickly and required to do their work at pace. But their final justification is that as well as dispensing justice, they educate the public by showing them in detail something of the private lives of public institutions.

A Stalker tribunal ought to be charged not only with maintaining the highest standards of police conduct. It must be prepared to touch on policing policy. At what point is an officer in but not of the community he is supposed to be policing? Where does community policing — enjoined on the bobby on the beat — end, and ill-advised association with people of uncertain background begin? Does the Manchester Conservative Party's annual ball qualify as a legitimate community event?

Beneath these is deep water. It covers the boundary of policing and politics, and leads to debate about control and accountability through organs of local government. In his trial Mr Stalker has, involuntarily, a wider public purpose to serve.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protest at nuclear dumping plan

From the Rev H. C. Middleton
Sir, I was dismayed to find that your leading article of August 19 described myself and some of my parishioners as hooligans. The previous day a most peaceful demonstration had taken place at Fulbeck airfield with men, women and children of every age and class present.

This fact alone should give the Government more cause for concern than any other protest. The question that needs asking is what motivates such a diverse group of people, many of whom have never demonstrated before, to actually spend a full day engaged in such uncharacteristic activities?

It is too simplistic and untrue to dismiss it as "the not-in-my-backyard" attitude. Contrary to your leading article, local people have tried to obtain as many facts as possible by attending and instigating public meetings and by writing to Government ministers and to Nirex (Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive).

Such facts as have become available do not reassure local people of the safety of burying low-level wastes in clay pits, indeed Dring, in Cumbria, is an extremely bad advertisement for the nuclear industry and is criticised in the Rossi report.

The fact is that our Conservative member of Parliament and our county council are totally opposed to the proposed scheme of burying nuclear waste. Those who gathered at the demonstration were expressing the same opposition.

What they are actually asking for are more real facts not for a scheme to be rushed through, but for real and proper research to take place. For example, some countries are exploring the possibility of the deep burial of all categories of radioactive waste.

The Government should take such opposition seriously. When ordinary decent people of all walks of life take to the streets or the country lanes to peacefully ask for more research, more facts, and a real assurance of safety, then surely elected representatives should listen.

It is ironic to remember that without a similar protest in the past by some "upper-class hooligans" not only would we not have a woman prime minister, but she would not even have the right to vote!

Yours faithfully,
H. C. MIDDLETON (Rector of Fulbeck, Caythorpe and Carlton Scroop with Normanton),
The Rectory, Church Street,
Caythorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Minority status

From Mr Aleksa Gavrilovic
Sir, At first glance, drawing an analogy between Kosovo and Northern Ireland (Dr Kindsley's letter, August 12) seems logical. The same could be said about the conflict between Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Second World War. However, the position of the Serbs in both cases needs better understanding.

The policy of the "Independent State of Croatia" demanded a Catholic "purity", which resulted in forced conversions and massacres of the "schismatic" Serbs on an apocalyptic scale.

Yugoslav Albanians, predominantly Muslim, have been demanding an ethnically pure Kosovo. The exodus of the Serbs from the region is the result of a long period of systematic terror in which the Serbian population has been left without any protection.

The Orthodox Serbs have never in their history been bigoted or had policies based on religious or ethnic "purity". Various political forces and trends have today isolated the Serbs, just as they were in the past, when at the beginning of the modern era they found themselves wedged between the Ottoman westward push and the Austro-German eastern aspirations.

Yours faithfully,
ALEKSA GAVRILOVIC,
3 Rowley Avenue, Stafford,
August 13.

Study of philosophy

From Mr Ian MacKenzie
Sir, It is indeed unfortunate that you should publish a letter by Britain's most respected philosopher, A. J. Ayer (August 12), extolling the virtues of a philosophical training immediately opposite a sadly typical article by Britain's most widely read philosopher (due to the platform with which you provide him), Roger Scruton.

Ayer mentions the theory of

From Sir Julian Rose
Sir, Your leading article of August 19, entitled "Green but not pleasant", is both equivocal and provocative. It calls into question, in the starkest of fashions, the fundamental precepts of human liberty and freedom of choice.

The fact that large sections of the public have developed a deep concern about the wisdom and safety of burying radioactive wastes near populated areas, and have shown themselves willing to stand behind their beliefs, can hardly be described as "hooliganism" or indeed "a breach in the fabric of lawfulness".

To take such a view is to encourage an ultra-blinkered assessment of the predicament which the creation of a nuclear cycle has placed upon both present and future generations.

If you would allow your perspectives to be broadened in order to make a fuller appraisal of this issue you might well reach the conclusion that what is "unlawful" and contrary to the wider process of democracy is the development of industrial processes which produce, as part of their function, long-lasting toxic poisons which remain persistently hazardous to both man and environment for thousands of years; poisons which, in effect, man has rendered non-degradable, meaning that nature has no power to recycle them.

Is there something wrong with people who increasingly feel seriously at odds with this approach to the trusteeship of our planet? And would it not be more pertinent to put into question the response and motivation of those who propose the rightfulness of such exploitation?

Yours sincerely,
JULIAN ROSE,
Path Hill Farm Cottage,
Whitchurch,
Near Reading, Berkshire,
August 19.

From Mrs Anne Taylor
Sir, If Nirex wants the people of South Killingholme, Fulbeck, and Elstow to accept its word that the dumping of nuclear waste materials in their midst is perfectly safe its course is a simple one. It can move one or two of its top executives, with their wives and families, into the area concerned to live among the local inhabitants for a couple of years.

Yours etc,
ANNE TAYLOR,
8 North Street,
Nazing, Essex,
August 19.

knowledge. Scruton simply declares most of France's recent leading intellectuals to be "charlatans".

Ayer praises the benefits of logic. Scruton dismisses the thought of Roland Barthes because he died in a car accident; of Foucault because he died of AIDS, and classifies Althusser's mental illness as Stalinism. Derrida's intellectual work is shown to be diminished because he teaches at Yale — doubtless an inferior institution to Scruton's polytechnic.

Finally, before proceeding to a spurious analogy between post-structuralism or deconstruction (although he spares his readers the conventional philosophical terms) and totalitarianism, your columnist describes the French *Nouvelle Droite* as "crusty" and "slight". So much for what is perhaps the most widely-debated topic in current philosophy: self-reflexivity!

Yours faithfully,
IAN MACKENZIE,
Université de Lausanne,
Faculté des Lettres,
Section d'anglais,
BETH, CH-1015 Lausanne,
Switzerland,
August 12.

Grouse about the bill

From Mrs Angela Thomsett
Sir, On page 16 of *The Times* last Wednesday (August 13) a headline (in some editions) declared "MoD accused of massive over-spending". On page 2 of the same issue we were told that 21 brace of newly shot grouse were flown from Blackpool to London by the Red Devils and that a team from the Parachute Regiment raced up the Thames in boats to deliver the birds to the Savoy.

Who foots the bill for this particular silliness, I wonder? Yours faithfully,
ANGELA THOMSETT,
The Applegrate,
Osmotherley,
Northallerton, North Yorkshire,
August 15.

A liberal education

From Professor Charles Handy
Sir, Shirley Letwin (feature, August 14) is, of course, quite right. It would be absurd to abandon the best traditions of a British liberal education in pursuit of a narrow vocationalism.

No one wants a nation of technicians, but nor do we want a land run by culture-vultures. To think that all was well when liberal British gentlemen ran the world, and our businesses, has to be romantic nonsense.

What we want, surely, is a nation where everyone is good at something, where everyone feels capable, competent and creative in some respect; where enterprise is not a dirty word, nor wealth a social crime; where intellect, ideas and cultural understanding are properly admired, but not improperly deferred to.

To achieve all that needs a huge re-think in education everywhere

Anxiety over Rock guard

From General Sir William Jackson
Sir, I am writing to you both as a former Governor of the Rock and as one of the founder members of The Friends of Gibraltar's Heritage.

On August 1 you gave front-page prominence to the withdrawal of the British ceremonial guard from the frontier gates because, in the words of the Governor's announcement, it is no longer appropriate between European Community partners and Nato allies.

Over the past three weeks, however, there has been little reference to the mounting bitterness and anxiety caused in Gibraltar by the British Government's failure to insist on the simultaneous withdrawal of the Spanish guard, which is still being mounted.

The three major political parties in Gibraltar, who do not often agree on anything, are united in opposition to this genuine but, as it proved, gratuitous gesture. Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister, who equally rarely dissociates himself publicly from HM Government's policies, has had to do so on this occasion.

The people of Gibraltar see the unilateral removal of this symbol of British sovereignty as confirmation of the widely held view that there is an Anglo-Spanish ploy to let the process of "osmosis" gradually change the red, white and blue of the Union Jack flying over the Rock into the red and gold of Spain. The cynics suggest that the removal of the frontier guard is one of the preliminary steps in a sell-out.

The Governor's guard will go next as an economy measure: the Ceremony of the Keys will be stopped because it is anti-Spanish; and then the sovereignty flag on top of the Rock will be hauled down as no longer serving any useful purpose!

It is unfortunate that Madrid has not seen fit, so far at least, to remove the Spanish ceremonial guard from its side of the frontier, where it is just as inappropriate between two European and Nato partners. By not doing so they are fueling the natural fears and suspicions of the Gibraltarians, thus making the normalisation of relations between the Rock and Spain, envisaged in the Lisbon and Brussels agreements, all the harder to accomplish.

Yours faithfully,
BILL JACKSON,
West Stowell Place,
Oare, Marlborough, Wiltshire,
August 18.

Clergy's future

From the Bishop Suffragan of Basingstoke
Sir, Mr Derek Wilson (August 19) may have some grounds for complaining about the quality of the Anglican parish clergy, though their energy and devotion never cease to encourage me. The secular remedies, however, that he suggests are not likely to be sufficient to cut away what he calls "the malignant growth sapping the energy of the body ecclesiastic".

The only effective cure is a spiritual one and is associated with that doctrine of priesthood which Mr Wilson despises. Unless and until the clergy are seen primarily as, and are allowed to be, men of prayer, accountable to God not man, the Church will continue to be hampered in its task of "bringing many sons to glory".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BASINGSTOKE,
1 The Close,
Winchester, Hampshire,
August 19.

Upstairs, downstairs

From Dr H. A. Fitzhugh
Sir, I am very sorry for the problems caused while our contractors replace the lifts at Lancaster Gate Underground station (letter, August 18).

The work at Lancaster Gate should be finished in 18 months, six months less than would formerly have been needed, as a result of improved management of such contracts.

The 85-year-old lifts and their machinery have to be cut up for removal and new lifts and machinery installed. Unlike stations at which lifts can be kept working in one shaft while those in another are replaced, Lancaster Gate has only one shaft.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY FITZHUGH, Marketing & Development Director,
London Underground Limited,
55 Broadway, SW1.

they are not acquired by sitting and listening, but have to be accompanied by active doing of some sort; that knowledge alone is not enough and that conventional examinations tell only a tiny part of each individual's story and do so many more than they encourage.

A good liberal education may do most of these things, but I prefer to call it all education for capability and I want it for everyone, not just for the more intellectual or at the other extreme, for the so-called non-academic.

To polarize the debate between vocationalism and liberalism is to miss a huge opportunity and one which many of our schools at least are now eager to seize.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HANDY (Chairman, Education for Capability),
Royal Society of Arts,
John Adam Street,
Adelphi, WC2.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 22 1907

FROM A MOTORIST'S NOTE-BOOK

At the beginning of this year *The Times* published an article on speed on the highways, licit and illicit, which was fortunate enough to receive the approval of the official organ of the Motor Union as well as to express forcibly the feelings of the non-motoring public. It was then remarked that many motorists drive far too fast in urban districts, but that it was generally agreed that these offenders rarely live in the neighbourhood they afflict. The recommendations of the Royal Commission were significantly cited. Speed, these recommendations advised, was not only to be controlled by prosecutions for reckless driving as provided for by Section 1 of the Act of 1903, but also "in towns and villages and at dangerous corners, steep hills, and similar places, where caution is required, by a 12-mile speed limit which is adopted by the local authorities," as provided for by the proposed new Act. The passing of the new Act has been deferred, but it seems that the local authorities have not remained passive on that account. If it were possible to secure at once a new 12-mile limit, they have in many cases decided to try to obtain the old 10-mile limit with difficulty. Such has been one of the results of the last six months of motoring, though these months have been more unfavourable to the progress of motoring and more free from the dust nuisance than any period since the inception of the movement. This has happened in spite of urgent warnings from the journals whose authority is devoted to the larger interests of the public, in spite of the calming influence on public opinion of the report of the Royal Commission, and in spite of the general belief that much would depend on the behaviour of motor-drivers when the last 10,000 or 15,000 cars took to the road.

When a speed limit has been sanctioned, it is certain that the case for it must have been strong enough to withstand a searching ordeal of dispassionate analysis at the hands of the energetic Secretary of the Motor Union, Mr Rees Jeffreys. When, therefore, out of the wealth of his personal experience, and with the responsibility of his official position, Mr Jeffreys publishes an article entitled "A Crisis and the Remedy", the incident is sufficient to give pause to the most incautious motorist. "If proof were needed," he begins, "that members of the general committee of the Motor Union recognise the gravity of the crisis into which a few selfish and inconsiderate drivers have this summer plunged the pastime of touring, it is to be found in the manner in which member after member, assembled at Southport, rose and solemnly supported the recommendation of the Highways Protection Committee to place responsible agents on the roads in certain towns and villages."

A week ago *The Times* published a letter from a correspondent who had wished to obtain the names and addresses of the owner of a motor-car which was seen to be driven by a motorist who was surprised to find that not only had he to apply to the clerk of the county council where the car was registered, but that he was required to forward a fee of 1s. before he could obtain the desired information. His better course would have been to apply to the Chief Constable of the place where the mishap occurred, and he would have found that, if his evidence were *prima facie* likely to implicate the motor-driver, he would only have to promise to supply it at the right time and the policy would do the rest. The reason why the Legislature refused to allow the registers of numbers and owners to be open to any chance inquirer was the well-grounded apprehension that such easy means of identification would lead to blackmailing. This is the sort of thing which cannot be too carefully guarded against. In the light of recent developments protection from promiscuous publicity is more than ever desirable...

A journey into the Midlands led the present writer several days ago through the city of Coventry. He found himself contending with the throng collected by the Gendarmes and procession, and was thus cogently reminded that the city of cycles and motors was still at heart the city of a thousand years. Interest in the memories and traditions of the Middle Ages was, however, inconveniently united to a stolid indifference to the passing motor-car, and progress was practicable only by help of the gentle art of rambling. On the return journey two days later, however, all had settled down to work again, the factories were in full activity, the grey box-seated cars were rushing out for test runs. It was difficult to remember that one of the peculiarities of the motor-car industry in Britain is the wide extent of its geographical distribution, reaching as it does from the banks of Loch Lomond to places as southerly as Guildford and Farnham.

Pot luck

From Mrs Enid Wells
Sir, The other day a friend and I stopped at a well-advertised venue in Kent for a "farmhouse cream tea". This turned out to be a tea-bag in a bright red plastic two-cup size container, accompanied by two tiny planters of strawberries in a little red plastic pot, butter in foil and strawberry jam in a plastic bubble (with strawberry fields less than 100 yards away). The scones at least were home-made. But what a travesty of a traditional farmhouse tea. Yours faithfully,
ENID WELLS,
Weirleigh Cottage,
Matfield, Tonbridge, Kent,
August 15.

THE ARTS: 1

Television
Heights
of hope

Fairy-tales can come true: it has happened to us, as *Equinox*. Channel 4's admirable new science series, demonstrated last night. The programme, compared the optimistic dreams of city living from early in this century to the real conurbations of the present.

With a heady blend of old fantasy films, documentaries from New York's world fairs and modern actuality, we were invited to compare the visions with the cities created afterwards. Here were skyscrapers, described as temples of commerce, the answer to getting the highest rents from the world's most lucrative crumb of real estate, Manhattan Island.

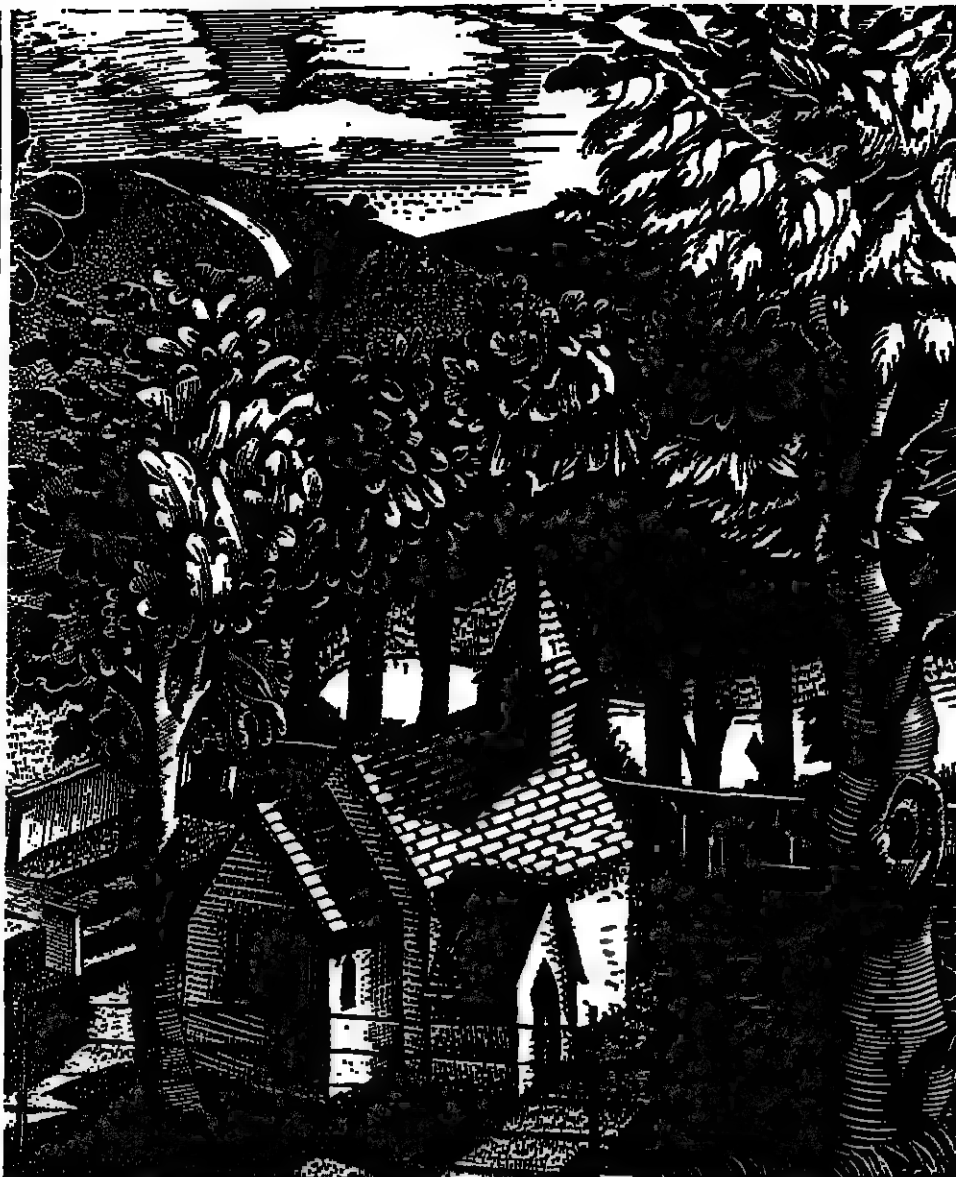
Technology leapt to meet the new challenges of high-rise living. We explored the question of the skyscrapers' doors. Le Corbusier's drawings seldom showed tower-block doors in detail: the down-drafts created by the buildings made it impossible to open a conventional door at the bottom of the 70 storeys. The Americans found the solution — the revolving door — and also invented fast elevators, escalators and many other solutions to problems which stumped European metropolis creators.

The programme began with the flair and confidence which is becoming characteristic of this valuable new strand, but occasionally lost itself in the fascination of its own material. Pessimistic contemporary visions of the city, like the films *Blade Runner* and *Brazil*, would have been a valuable addition to the thesis.

Some fantasies persisted but never left the drawing-board — like helicopters, pedestrian walkways and labour-saving kitchens. Other aspects of the future were evidently unimaginable 50 years ago. No woman was ever seen pursuing a career: instead women were idealized only as domestic drudges who would be freed by automation for a life of leisure.

Such nonsense was far from the scenario of *Strong Medicine* (ITV), the first half of Arthur Hailey's saga of a woman's rise to the top of the pharmaceutical industry. "Cute! Is that how you see my work?" snarled Pamela Sue Martin, the terminally pregnant from *Dynasty*. Here was proof that the feminist male can be more strident than the female.

Celia Brayfield



The simple pleasures of the past: Ravilious's Church under a Hill

Eric Ravilious
1903-42
Towner Art Gallery,
Eastbourne

As Nikolaus Pevsner used so eloquently to remind us, the Englishness of English art embraces far more than is dreamed of in cosy farmhouse kitchens or is ecstasized over by enthusiasts for antique steam trains, shaggy dogs and the gentle curves of the South Downs. All the same, those are not bad places to start a definition, and looking at the works of Eric Ravilious on display at the retrospective show presented by the Towner Art Gallery, Eastbourne, until September 7, one can easily slip into the happy fallacy of supposing that that is all there is.

In a way this is nearer the truth than the opposite assumption, which is that Ravilious, like Betjeman, is very charming and all that, but ultimately minor and peripheral. True, his subject

Galleries

matter does include a large number of cosy country interiors, and he did have a passion for elderly and abandoned machines. He also had a very *Saturday Book* sort of nostalgia for the simple pleasures of the past: even in 1938 the coloured lithographs in his book *High Street*, published (naturally) by *Country Life*, must have been more than a little backward-looking, with their images of an almost Edwardian way of life and shopping. But at the same time one should not underestimate the rigour and professional discipline with which he embodied his vision in drawing and watercolour and wood-engraving. Just because his work is so easy to approach, that does not mean that it was too easily arrived at.

Of course Ravilious also had the unhappy distinction of being the only Official War Artist killed on active service in the Second World War, and that does put him into a slightly different, if not necessarily in these specific days any more fashionable, category. His war works are without exception very fine, everyday yet magical and evocative pictures of a new world above the clouds or, in his submarine lithographs, beneath the waves. His industrial design for Wedgwood, Stuart Crystal and other, in the Thirties, enterprising companies (including such esoterica as the Wedgwood Coronation mug for the abortive crowning of Edward VIII, a design happily salvaged with slight modifications for that of his niece) have an unsentimental crispness and elegance which keep the boggy of quaintness comfortably at bay.

John Russell Taylor

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL
Fringe theatre: Irving Wardle

Enraged expressions of self

I'll Go On
Assembly Rooms

My first response on arriving for this one-man Beckett show, to be greeted with a jolly brass band medley, was that I had wandered into the wrong theatre. The second surprise was the spectre of Barry McGovern in the likeness of a wicked old clown, dodging the follow-spots and taking gloating possession of his captive audience. It all seemed a great tease until he wound it up by defining what was to come. The show, he said, consisted of "waiting alone": at which point the Beckett fist contracted like iron.

I'll Go On, a Dublin Gate Theatre piece devised by Mr McGovern and Gerry Dukes, is assembled from passages of the postwar trilogy *Molloy*.

Malone Dies and *The Unnameable*. Apart from the basic interest of releasing these claustrophobic monologues into theatrical speech, the justification for adaptation is that it reveals the unifying impulse that drives through the trilogy. The pattern is one of ruthless self-dismantling. In the world of Alex Molloy, Beckett is still dealing with characters and comic situations; Malone, soliloquizing in the morgue, still has a fictional identity and is not above cracking a joke for literary effect. In *The Unnameable*, everything has gone except the defiant self, and a vast anger at the swindle of human existence.

These are the familiar boundaries of Beckett's work, but Mr McGovern succeeds in stretching them far beyond the usual limits. His Molloy,

clambering on a bike with crutches over the handlebars, and falling foul of giant policemen and gentle lady dog-owners, could be a figure out of Flann O'Brien. Flashing nutcracker snarls and grins of triumph when he hits upon the *mot juste* for the latest humiliation, he conveys the specifically Irish comic sense of thriving on poverty, destitution and physical collapse. The more hopeless the greater his relish in dwelling on them and the more implacable his determination to hang on to his bad luck as a proof that his mind is his own.

As Molloy, he sports a workhouse overcoat lined with black numbers of *The Times Literary Supplement*. For Malone, he goes into a shroud: first seen in back view crouched over a vault, and

then swinging round with a great flourish, eyes glinting with malicious fun, very much alive in the tomb. In this section there are no events, only the stories with which Malone whistles away the time, and the variety of rhythm and emotional contrast he extracts from the lines came as a revelation to me: above all the ability to undercut poetry with brutal dismissals of poetic lies.

This finds its full development in the final section, where the verbal quest for truth is cast overboard along with everything else, leaving the self endlessly defining itself in enraged expression with the very instrument it is striving to discard. The transformation of the performer from the clown of the opening scene to the stripped Japanese-like virtuoso of the ending is awesome.

Official theatre: Sarah Hemming

Lauder
Portobello Town Hall

The first music-hall entertainer to receive a knighthood, Harry Lauder was something of a phenomenon. Born in Portobello (hence the venue) and ending up in a mansion, he was one of those curious, ambiguous Scottish figures respected by many, remembered with affection by many and dismissed with scorn by others. My hazy image of him previously stopped at a slightly eccentric-looking figure, outrageously over-dressed in tarian, on dog-eared record-sleeves that contained idiosyncratic renderings of songs like "Stop Yer Ticklin', Jock" and "Deoch and Doris". For me then Jimmy Logan's show was educative, for others it was clearly evocative. But Logan is aiming at more than nostalgia, making it his task to go behind Lauder's image and uncover not only the man, and the reasons he donned his image, but the whole era that he stood for and was part of.

Beginning with a rehearsal at which



Logan as Lauder to the manner born

Lauder holds the stage even while explaining his music notes. Logan demonstrates how he was a showman of the old school: thorough, determined

and doggedly professional. The production, written by Logan himself, then goes on to reconstruct Lauder's life and, though contrived and overly stage-managed in places, it neatly uses a music-hall structure to move in and out of Lauder's life-story, allowing him to hold the audience with a combination of songs, stories, repartee and anecdotes, the while establishing a picture not only of Lauder himself but of the changing music-hall world in the early part of the century.

It is a warm, affectionate, warts-and-all portrait, and Logan (directed by Clive Perry) plays it to the manner born, his own ability to hold a stage perfectly matched to portraying Lauder's charisma. In his exploration of Lauder's rags-to-riches life and attitude to his own achievement Logan also touches on broader questions — the possibility of escape from the class system through show business and the images and self-images of the Scots and the way that these are used: *Lauder* here takes on board the charge of making mileage out of cliché.

Opera: Paul Griffiths

Eugene Onegin
King's Theatre

By all accounts this was a smoother night for the Maly Theatre than John Higgins experienced at their production of *The Queen of Spades*, but it was still far from happy. On two scenes, Tatiana's letter and the duel, the curtain failed to rise at the right moment, and the noises off suggested that the efforts to change sets were becoming somewhat heated.

Under such circumstances it would not be fair to make any final judgement on the

company: one must just hope that the technical problems have been sorted out by the time of their third production, the new *Maria Stuart* by Sergei Slonimsky, which opens tonight. It is hard, nevertheless, to feel that fewer hitches would have made this *Onegin* seem any the less quaint.

The production is apparently quite new: the director Stanislav Gaudensinsky came to the company only in 1980. However the make-up, costumes and groupings, and most of all the unself-consciously romantic acting, took one back at least a quarter of a century in theatrical history. The orchestra

sounded a bit whistly too; though here the main impression was one of geographical more than chronological distance: the wobbly bassoon, the pinched oboe, the light, buzzy cellos and the lopsided trumpet all spoke for the Russian tradition at its earliest, without much benefit of fixed tuning. With so many hazards on stage, though, one must congratulate Valentin Kozhin on conducting the orchestra and himself so coolly.

Among the cast, Vladimir Ognovenko proved himself the most accomplished singer, delivering Gremm's aria with a firm, smiling warmth, and with a variety of colour that

was conspicuously absent in other performances. L.Y. Kazarnovskaya's Tatiana, for instance, had just two kinds of vocal behaviour throughout: a very Russian, throbbing, mezzo-ish lower register and a bright top. She sounded either manly or wild; and never girlish. Nikolai Koplov as Onegin was further reduced to only one tone; the dim, almost swallowed voice that left very little room for expression. L.F. Ostrovsky (again in the programme was deficient in first names and patronymics) showed some fighting spirit as Lensky, but the level of his performance, as of the whole evening, was of a merely provincial adequacy.

Promenade Concert

BBCSO/Atherton
Albert Hall/Radio 3

I doubt whether any other new piece in this year's Proms will have been received by an audience as large as that which heard Peter Dickinson's Piano Concerto, first given in 1984, on Wednesday. But then not all of them will have been so cunningly packaged. The BBC Symphony Orchestra prefaced it with Elgar's Introduction and Allegro and followed it with Rachmaninov's First Symphony, both given here with plentiful warmth, space and emotion under the evening's excellent conductor, David Atherton.

Yet it would be wrong to dwell on these at the expense of the Dickinson, given with equally impressive understanding and confidence by the orchestra and the soloist (and dedicatee) Howard Shelley, for it is a work both rewarding intellectually and compelling aurally.

Dickinson's reputation rests perhaps too heavily upon the lighter side of his craft, which in numerous delightful small-scale pieces metamorphoses material by other composers into things quite different, often tinged with a whimsy

influenced by the likes of Satie but flatterer his models rather than savaging them. In this concerto, though, he is deadly serious. The music pays due homage to ragtime and blues, and Dickinson typically sets one sort of music simultaneously against another, much in the manner of Ives. But the result is an organism suffused with its own flavour, owing at the same time everything and nothing to other composers and other languages.

Dickinson begins his 25-minute single-movement structure with three clearly defined sections (everything in this work is clearly defined) that slowly and inexorably build up a grim tension, with an increasingly elaborate piano cadenza heard against the steady dirge of the horns. To dissolve this — it cannot be resolved — there is an almost shocking major chord, whereupon the music launches itself simultaneously into a fast toccata, played by the piano accompanied by bongos, and a slow blues, played by the strings. Then comes another obvious punctuation mark, in the form of a tam-tam stroke, and then more blues, this time decorated.

What comes next is the work's *coup de théâtre*, a scherzo which combines all the themes in the form of a rag and has, then played by a second pianist in the orchestra while the soloist and the rest of the orchestra make their own comments. The visual effect of this is actually quite disturbing. To wind down from this undoubted high point Dickinson simply sums up what he has already said, with the blues, now harmonized in plain D major, having the last significant word.

Stephen Pettitt

Fringe dance: John Percival
Familiar favours

As Miles Kington has made clear on other pages over the past few days, the byways and fringes of Edinburgh at festival time can offer unexpected pleasures. But even his serendipitous flair might quail at the prospect of tracing fringe dance productions for new talents. Sometimes in the past it has worked, which is why one perseveres, but the minor blessings I found this year were all known names.

Those who want to try their own luck might welcome a few tips from an old hand who has sat through more bad dances, poorly performed in Edinburgh's lesser halls, than he cares to remember, and only rarely tipped away before the end when it became obvious that there was no hope at all of things getting better.

Rule No 1: Experience shows that there is more chance of good dancing and even of good choreography if a show or its instigators come from the USA. Rule No 2: Groups hailing from a reputable British dance school usually offer at least competent dancing, but this is no guarantee of choreography to match. Rule No 3: Avoid like the very devil groups who coyly give no idea at all of their provenance.

The best fringe dancing I found this year came from Shelley Lee (American, known in Britain as the founder of the former Basic Space company) and Scott Clark (American, known in Britain for his teaching and dancing at the Laban School), both at the Chaplaincy Centre in Bristol Square.

Lee's *Dream Dances*, part of a crazily ambitious long-term project, have ended now. Well

crafted, they probably meant more to the dancer than to her audience, but were performed with delicate control of nuance. Clark's dances for himself and two colleagues are fluent, not quite as varied as the eclectic choice of music might suggest, but very well performed. Clark has a scrubbed, cropped, slightly bow-legged look to him like a young G.I. Julie Blackman and Jonathan Thrift perform with presence.

The last number on their programme, a trio by Vera Blaine, Clark's former teacher at Ohio University, is given again two and a half hours later in a quintet version to end the programme by instep, an all-woman group of Laban graduates. They work hard and optimistically, but their programmes show more discretion than talent. Both these shows run until the weekend.

Scottish Dance Theatre is playing at the Lyceum Studio until the festival ends, with a change of programme next week. Three of its five dancers come from the Scottish Ballet, which guarantees performing standards, and Pauline Laverty's playing as a bored, frustrated, angry woman in the last piece is excellent. Unfortunately, by then many spectators had left, perhaps driven away by the programme's dreary content. Called *Theatrum Humanum*, it looked more like a theatre of inhumanity, Peter Royston, the group's founder, seems drawn more to theatre than dance and his ideas are a lot less original than he probably thinks, while his own performances are self-indulgently heavy.

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THE ARTS: 2

Cinema: David Robinson reviews a legendary film released in full at last
Visconti's magnificent obsession**Ossessione (PG)**
Renoir 2**Highlander (15)**
Warner West End
(from August 29)**Target (15)**
Leicester Square
Theatre

It has taken 44 years for *Ossessione* — Visconti's first film and a landmark in cinema history — to achieve a commercial release in this country. From time to time since the Fifties there have been National Film Theatre screenings, but these were generally the mutilated versions that went on release after the film's initial suppression by the fascist authorities in 1942. The version at the Renoir is intact at 140 minutes.

Visconti and his co-writers (Mario Alicata, Antonio Pietrangeli, Gianni Puccini and Giuseppe de Santis; Moravia also did some revision) consciously intended the film as a manifesto, a demonstration against the bland, approved escapism of the so-called "white telephone" cinema. The major literary influence on the young subversives was the verismo of the Sicilian writer Giovanni Verga, and Visconti's first plan was an adaptation of Verga's *Graciosa's Mistress*. This script however was returned by Mussolini's censor marked "No more bandits".

Adaptations from foreign

originals seemed to have a better chance of approval and, after trying treatments of novels by Alain-Fournier, Herman Melville, Julian Green and Thomas Mann, Visconti settled on James Cain's *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, which had already been filmed before the war in France.

The essential story is unchanged from the novel: Gino, an unemployed drifter, arrives at a highway pull-in and is given work by the owner, an amiable but gross middle-aged man married to a young and beautiful wife, Giovanna. Drawn into an obsessive love-affair, the young couple murder the husband to get him out of the way.

Beyond this the film departs significantly from the novel. Cain develops an artificial notion of providential justice. Visconti's film finds that tragedy and destruction lie in the characters of the people themselves, in human vulnerability to passion and human compulsion to betrayal. Just as the couple betray the husband by murdering him, so their own downfall will be effected by betrayal.

Less concerned than Cain with the mechanisms of the police investigation, Visconti introduces an entirely new and slightly mystifying element with the character of Il Spagnolo, a romantically inclined market huckster. To the extent that the codes of the time permitted, Visconti shows Il Spagnolo as a victim of obsessive love for Gino just as Gino is possessed by Giovanna. The elaborate pattern of desire and betrayal is completed when Il Spagnolo, finally spurned by Gino, denounces him to the police — a crucial scene missing from

every known print of the film until this one.

The motivation and conflicts of the characters are developed with subtle complexity, but the real novelty of the film in its time was the relation of the people to their setting. "I wanted, above all, to tell stories of living people among things, not of things *per se*." It is Visconti's use of locations in the Po Delta and Ancona, the stark unlovely realism of the seedy pull-in with its unwashed dishes and unmade bed, the dust roads in the flat, unvaried landscape, that have earned *Ossessione* its reputation as the seminal moment of Italian Neo-Realism.

Visconti's approach to realism comes less from Verga than the pre-war French cinema of Carné, Duvivier, Chéreau and above all Renoir, with whom from 1936 he had worked as assistant. (Mira Liehm's indispensable new study of Italian cinema since this film, *Passion and Defiance*, cites a fascist newspaper of 1943 which condemns *Ossessione* for "imitating the French kind of realism that must not be transferred to Italy: the movie is a concoction of repulsive passions, humiliations and decay.")

It is currently fashionable to question the film's place as the source of Neo-Realism, since the socio-political preoccupations later characteristic of the school are absent — not

surprisingly given the climate of the times: as it was

Visconti, Alicata and Puccini were imprisoned by the secret police during shooting. The film's influence upon both Rossellini and De Sica is however undeniable. The triumph of *Ossessione* is that it reappears now not as an archive revival but as a film with all its power intact. None of the principal performances has dated. Gino is the handsome, sexy, 24-year-old Massimo Girotti. As Giovanna, Clara Calamai, a popular star in *femme fatale* roles, seizes the opportunity of a more rewarding character. There is, too, a startling and affecting performance, in the role of a young prostitute, by Dina Cristiani, a gifted actress who later chose to restrict her work to dubbing other players' voices.

The hard fact that today's commercial cinema has to face is that the great power of patronage lies with the young teenage audience, and that they call the tune. *Highlander*, which had its premiere at the Edinburgh Film Festival last night and opens in London today, is symptomatic of this economic reality, one of a growing group of films in which — huge resources of money, technology and craftsmanship are lavished on scenarios more suited to strip cartoons.

Highlander is a mishmash of synthetic mythology, about

a group of immortal beings, variously representative of good and evil, who can only be destroyed by beheading. They meet from time to time through the ages, to fight for the prize of universal intelligence, which must never pass to Kurrgan, the Evil, whose neck is held together with safety-pins after repeated attempts on his immortality ("Who woult'er live fiev'er?" asks a pertinent Queen song on the sound-track).

The sword-fighting shifts from 16th-century Scotland to 1986 New York, with little rhyme or reason, but — to show that we can do this sort of thing as well as the Americans — the photography (Gerry Fisher) is spectacular and the special effects (the credit titles list an army of wizards) are astonishing and faultless. The film is calculated for an audience which demands only an unrelenting succession of visual effects, backed by an overpowering sound-track. The director, Russell Mulcahy, comes appropriately from the world of pop video.

The most baffling special effect of all is how the Neanderthal face of Christopher Lambert, who plays the Highlander hero, is maintained in a constant state of three days' beard-growth. Presumably this is where the skill of the credited "prosthetic make-up artist" comes in. It is hard to know what

Performances undated even now: Massimo Girotti and Dina Cristiani in *Ossessione*

possessed the distinguished Arthur Penn to take on such stuff as Howard Berk's and Don Petersen's script for *Target*. The initial premise is novel: when a Dallas businessman and his distant teenage son take off in search of the wife, kidnapped during a European vacation, the son discovers that his seemingly boring, conformist Dad has a

hair-raising past with the CIA, which now begins to catch up on them.

After this it collapses into the corniest conventions of espionage melodrama — European streets packed with sinister pursuers, crazy car-chases, crazier coincidences, *femmes fatales*, a vengeful, wheelchair-bound mastermind, double and triple

agents, and a CIA boss you know from the start is the real villain because he acts so badly. Gene Hackman and Gayle Hunnicutt play the parents: the worst thing is that Matt Dillon, fast growing to be one of the best young Hollywood actors, is given a role so dumb that it makes Charlie Chan's Number One Son look like Einstein.



Mara Zampieri's dominating Lady Macbeth

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Verdi assigned *Macbeth* to the *genre fantastique*, and that remark may well have given the cue to the Romanian director Patrik Ionesco, who allowed himself unlimited licence in an extravagant and elaborate staging of the work in the enormous Roman theatre at Orange. Such a vast arena constitutes an open invitation to indulge in spectacular effects, and Ionesco did not deny himself.

Blowing stretches of cloth (suggesting, incongruously, surplus parachute material) covered the stage for the blasted heath, ringed by a set of gallows having some resemblance to lamp-posts. Symbols of power and decay proliferated: a huge crown, borne by servants in the manner of waiters carrying an immense wedding-cake, at the back of the stage; a semicircle of vast tombstones, reflecting the message of the gallows; an abundance of witchlike motifs, including a parade of crescent moons looking like melon-slices on poles; and, projected on the back wall of the theatre, the image of a dagger to accompany Macbeth's inner musings. Much of this was entertaining, but all too often there was descent into complete absurdity.

Musically, the performance demonstrated rather more consistency in its attention to Verdi's opera. Thomas Fulton, the young Memphis-born conductor who is now associate at the Metropolitan in

New York, confirmed his real quality, discernible in his *Boris* at Orange last year, with a reading which was taut, vigorous and incisive.

On stage, the performance was dominated by an extraordinarily fine assumption of Lady Macbeth by the Italian soprano Mara Zampieri. It was characterized by judicious use of a powerful chest register, together with the ability (also an attribute of one of her illustrious predecessors in the role, Margherita Grandi) to manage a finely-graded diminuendo, firing the voice down to a slender thread of sound. Zampieri possesses a formidable vocal technique, allied to real histrionic ability, so that her Lady Macbeth was a creation of impressive energy and authority who, very properly, took complete charge of the proceedings. In the interval it was announced that she was suffering from an unspecified malaise (it could easily have been exhaustion from the heat, as she had not spared herself) and, although there was no sign of an vocal impairment, she elected not to attempt the high D flat at the end of the sleepwalking scene.

Among the other rewards of the evening were a thoughtful and detailed characterization of the title-role by the ever-reliable Piero Cappuccilli; a solidly-sung Banquo by John Tomlinson; splendidly sonorous work by the Chœur National Bulgare Svetoslav Obretenov; responsive playing by the Orchestre National de France; and, finally, a remarkably robust and ringing Macduff from the Japanese tenor Taro Ichihara.

Peter Orr

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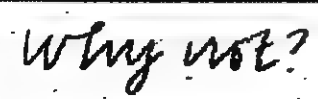
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months' pregnant with her sensitive on the bench.

مكتبة من الاصل

BRIAN COLLINGS



By Rodney Cowton

The Soviet Union was prepared to enter into discussions over a nuclear test ban with both the US and Britain, Mr Zamyatin said.

On this basis it is said that the current Soviet emphasis on a comprehensive test ban treaty can only be a propaganda ploy, and that it will be a sign that the Soviet Union is starting to be serious about arms control when they drop this ploy.

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The gang opened fire on the police, hitting only the van, and then ran across open

One motorist was shot in the jaw and yesterday underwent an operation and two Post Office employees were treated for injuries received when they were hit.



By Angelle Johnson

They will be among 20 young unemployed Londoners, hoping to bring a little colour to the square when they move in to act as "VIP Hosts" to hundreds of tourists on October 21.

The project is organized by Community Services Volunteers, one of several agencies and groups taking part in UK 2000, the Government sponsored environmental scheme headed by Mr Branson, the millionaire airline owner..

“The only people to give visitors directions or advise where to go for help are the bird seed sellers or official photographers”.

When the project starts, appropriately on Trafalgar Day, Mrs Hoodless hopes it will humanize the square.

The youngsters will not only be expected to act as tourist guides, they will also be helping to keep the square clean. They will be on duty

Other projects being considered for UK 2,000 include a National Junk Day, a scheme to clean up beaches, tidying up Lambeth Palace and opening it to the public, and turning Tynesouth station in the North East into a visitors' centre.

Continued from page 1

The affair has proved deeply embarrassing to the Tory party while, at the same time, reviving criticism of Mr Tebbit for allegedly over-

Legal advisers to Central Office said that the article constituted a malicious libel and had the Macmillan family decided to take action, the party and Mr Phibbs would be liable for damages running into six figures.

They believe that the tough action taken against Mr. Phibbs will persuade rank and file members of the 14,000-strong organization to stop rocking the boat.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Mixed exhibition with sculpture in the Garden; Dower House Gallery, 108 High St, Berkhamsted, 10 to 5.

die; Paiswick Church, 2.30;
Concert by the Festival Chorus
and the Royal Liverpool Phil-
harmonic Orchestra; Gloucester

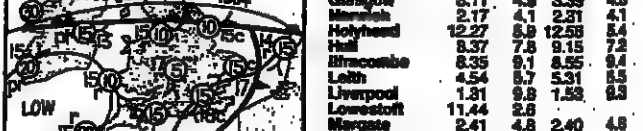
Island steam extravaganza: traction engines, vintage cars, fair organs and craft stalls; Isle of Wight Steam Railway, Railway Station, Havenstreet, Ryde, Isle of Wight, today until Mon

pears 45-55p a lb, Greek sultana grapes 50-70p a lb, honey tangerines 40-55p a lb, medium to large pineapples 75p-£1.20 each and new crop lychees £2.20-£2.50 a lb.

Monday: No rush hour trains; some extra InterCity trains in the evening; extra trains to seaside resorts.

Roads

E, NE, central N, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, gradually



3 (-) Pretty in Pink
4 (4) The Color Purple
5 (3) Cobra
6 (5) The Karate Kid Part II
7 (6) Desert Hearts
8 (7) Sid and Nancy
9 (8) Police Academy III: Back in
Tulsa

- 1 (1) Goonies
- 2 (15) No Surrender
- 3 (2) Troll
- 4 (4) Weird Science
- 5 (5) Police Academy 2
- 6 (3) The Legend of Billie Jean
- 7 (6) Ladyhawke
- 8 (7) Mad Max: Beyond Thunder dome
- 9 (8) Cocoon
- 0 (31) Explorers

Supplied by Video Business

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia \$	2.55	2.40
Austria Sch	22.45	21.25
Belgium Fr	66.85	63.25
Canada \$	2.145	2.055
Denmark Kr	12.02	11.42
Finland Mk	7.79	7.29
France Fr	10.38	10.88

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list which is numbered 1 - 24 is divided into four groups of six companies of shares. Every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group and each card contains a unique set of numbers.

London 8.39 pm to 5.28 am
Bristol 8.49 pm to 5.38 am
Edinburgh 8.05 pm to 5.29 am
Manchester 8.53 pm to 5.32 am
Penzance 8.58 pm to 5.53 am

	C	F
Belfast	r 1254	Guernsey c 1661
Birmingham	r 1457	Inverness c 1254
Bristol	r 1355	Jersey c 1783
Cardiff	c 1763	London c 1783
Edinburgh	c 1661	Manchester r 1599
Glasgow	c 1254	Newcastle c 1457
	r 1355	Richmond r 1355

Births: Claude Debussy, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1862; Jacques Lipchitz, sculptor, Druskininkai, Latvia, 1891.

Deaths: Richard III, reigned 1482-85, killed at the battle of

Paris, 1806; Warren Hastings, first governor general of Bengal, 1772-85, Daylesford, Oxfordshire, 1768-1842; John Galt, author of *Rob Roy*, 1795-1832, Glasgow, 1832.

[illegible]

Germany Dem	3.20	3.03
Greece Dr	212.00	200.00
Hong Kong \$	11.95	11.45
Iceland Ft	1.15	1.09
Italy Lira	2200.00	2080.00
Japan Yen	242.00	228.00
Netherlands Gld	3.595	3.405
Norway Kr	11.41	10.81

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants, holding those combinations of shares

Marquess of Salisbury, prime minister. 1885-86, 1886-92, 1895-1900; 1900-02, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, 1903; Michael Collins, Irish patriot, assassin of British.

WEDDAYS: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; t, thunder.

Archie	27 81	Colonna	18 64	Majorca	28 82	Rome	28 82
Arletti	30 86	Coppa	16 81	Manzu	24 73	Salsomaggiore	17 63
Barbieri	30 86	Cra	12 50	Mantova	31 58	S. Prisco	17 58
Belloc	36 97	Dalziel	12 54	Melloni	15 59	Savignano	17 48
Bernini	18 84	Dalziel	26 29	Modica C.	21 70	S. Paolo	16 84
Bianchi	31 88	Fero	26 73	Miami	32 60	S. Pietro	27 81
Bonini	33 100	Fiorance	29 84	Milan	25 77	S. Rocco	29 84
Bonifazi	29 34	Frankfurt	19 86	Montreal	26 76	S. Spirito	16 61



Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1267.1 (-1.3)
FT-SE 100
1606.8 (+2.2)
Bargains
20734
USM (Datastream)
125.39 (+0.69)

THE POUND

US Dollar
1.4955 (-0.0090)
W German mark
3.0568 (-0.0244)
Trade-weighted
71.7 (-0.2)

Investment inquiry

The operations of McDonald Wheeler of Canterbury, Kent, a collapsed investment supermarket, will be investigated by Kent police fraud officers after a meeting between the receiver and the Director of Public Prosecutions. The receiver's investigation has been running for several weeks.

The company had managed up to £25 million for 1,000 clients. The police inquiry is expected to last up to 12 months.

Payout jump

Johnson Group Cleaners, Britain's largest drycleaners, announced interim pretax profits up 5 per cent to £4 million on turnover down 3 per cent to £44 million. The dividend was raised 19 per cent to 5p. The large increase is to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividends and is not an indication of the likely increase for the whole year.

Temps, page 18

Profits rise

Garfunkels, the restaurant chain, reported pretax profits of £1.5 million for the six months to the end of June, compared with £1.2 million for the same period last year. Turnover rose from £5.7 million to £12.4 million. The dividend was maintained at 0.215p.

Temps, page 18

Hotels' £6.3m

Queens Moor House, the hotel chain, reported interim pretax profits up 33 per cent to £5.3 million. Turnover rose from £35.6 million to £42.9 million. Interim dividend is 0.9p (0.765p last year).

Temps, page 18

YK Pao goes

Sir Yue-Kong Pao has resigned as adviser to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation board. The bank and Sir Yue-Kong's Worldwide Group remain partners in a number of shipping ventures, and Sir Yue-Kong Pao has agreed to continue to advise the chairman on shipping matters.

Paribas letting

Ladbroke Group has let the former Debenhams and Freebody headquarters in Wigmore Street, West End, at a record rent for the area of £30.50 per sq ft to Banque Paribas Capital Markets.

Hotels hit

A shortage of American visitors has had a severe impact on hotels' summer trading, the Scottish and Newcastle Breweries annual meeting was told yesterday.

Temps, page 18

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	1876.83 (-4.50)
Dow Jones	1876.83 (-4.50)
Nikkei Dow	1876.83 (-4.50)
Hong Kong	1941.36 (+0.08)
Hang Seng	299.8 (+2.1)
Amsterdam Gen	1179.4 (+1.8)
Sydney AO	2068.7 (-7.9)
Frankfurt	859.59 (+32.72)
Commerzbank	399.7 (+5.5)
Brussels	525.6 (+1.3)
London closing prices	Page 21

INTEREST RATES

London	Bank Base 10%
	3-month interbank 9.91%
	3-month Treasury bills 5.37-5.35%
	30-year bonds 10.14-10.11%
	bying rate
US	Prime Rate 8%
	Federal Funds 5.11%
	3-month Treasury 5.37-5.35%
	30-year bonds 10.14-10.11%

CURRENCIES

London	£ \$1.4955
	DM 3.0568
	FF 10.124
	Yen 229.03
	Index 71.7
New York	£ \$1.4960
	DM 3.0575
	FF 10.124
	Yen 229.03
	Index 71.7

Bank dampens hope of early cut in base rate

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Hopes of an early cut in base rates after the overnight reduction in the US discount rate faded yesterday following a clear signal against such a move by the Bank of England.

The dollar and the pound both fell when it became clear that the authorities in West Germany and Japan were in no hurry to follow the US Federal Reserve Board in cutting rates.

Money market rates in London fell yesterday morning after the Federal Reserve lowered the discount rate from 6 to 5.5 per cent — the lowest level for nine years — late on Wednesday.

The US move added to a mood of base rate confidence in the money markets which has been fostered by good figures for public sector borrowing and the pound's rise back above \$1.50.

But the Bank of England, in its money market dealing operations, gave a clear signal that it was not ready for a rate cut yet. And, according to Mr David Morrison, currency economist at Goldman Sachs in London, lower base rates may only be possible if there are prior cuts in Germany and Japan.

Yesterday, the German and Japanese authorities gave every indication of holding out against such a move.

After hasty discussions between officials at the Bank of Japan and the new finance minister, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, it was agreed that Japanese monetary policy had already been relaxed enough.

In Germany, the central bank also indicated that no change in monetary policy was imminent. The result was a weaker dollar, particularly against the mark, exacerbated in later trading after comments by Mr Robert Dole, the US Senate leader, who suggested that a further US discount rate cut might be necessary.

The dollar slipped from DM2.048 to DM2.044, just above its record low, and from 153.30 to 153.15 against the yen.

The pound, however, hit by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research forecast of a £6 billion current account deficit next year, lost nearly a cent against the dollar, closing at \$1.4955. The sterling index fell from 71.9 to 71.7.

Small fall in UK external assets

By Our Economics Correspondent

Britain's net external assets, which have increased sharply since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, slipped slightly last year, the first fall after five successive big rises.

External assets exceeded liabilities by £80.4 billion at the end of last year, according to the annual Balance of Payments Pink Book, published today by the Central Statistical Office. The figure at the end of 1984 was £81.3 billion.

At the end of 1979, when exchange controls were lifted, net external assets stood at £12 billion.

The Pink Book shows that Britain had a current account surplus of £3.6 billion last year, compared with one of £1.2 billion in 1984.

The 1985 surplus was made up of a £2.1 billion deficit on trade with the rest of the world, offset by a £3.7 billion surplus on services, shipping, transport, tourism and transfers.

The figures show that there has been a continuing increase in net investment overseas by British residents. In 1983 there was a net outflow of £4.7 billion. In 1984 £6.3 billion and last year £2.4 billion.

In spite of this, partly because of valuation changes, Britain's net external assets declined.

Britain continues to benefit from trade with the United States, running a visible surplus of £2.4 billion last year, compared with £1.2 billion in 1984.

The trade deficit of manufacturing and semi-manufactured goods declined slightly last year — to £3 billion from £3.9 billion in 1984.

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At Hamleys: Mr Peter Harris, left, Sir Philip Harris and Brian Griffin (photograph: Graham Wood)

Harris buys a toyshop for £30m

By Teresa Poole

The Burton Group yesterday sold the world's most famous toy shop, Hamleys of Regent Street, for £30 million to Harris Queensway, the carpets and furniture retailer headed by Sir Philip Harris.

Burton Group acquired Hamleys a year ago as part of its £560 million purchase of Debenhams.

Sir Philip plans to revamp the flagship Regent Street store, open a number of new shops in Britain, and take the Hamleys name abroad.

Goldman Sachs, which handled the sale, had interest from around the world but narrowed the field to four main contenders — Harris Queensway, Woolworth Holdings, a private Middle Eastern investor, and the owner of FAO Schwarz, the top New York toy store.

Eventually the bidders were reduced to Harris Queensway and Woolworth. By Wednesday evening Harris Queensway had agreed the deal.

Mr Geoffrey Mulcahy, chief executive of Woolworth, said: "We decided that the price was too much. I was not prepared to overpay for it. Clearly the business is worth different amounts to different people."

Woolworth, which has chosen children's goods as one of six areas to focus on, is the largest toy retailer in Britain with almost 10 per cent of the market.

Hamleys is represented in London, Bath, Birmingham and Croydon. In the year to the end of January, it made profits of £2.3 million.

Sir Philip said: "We bought the business because it has got a fantastic name and good sales." He added that it had been "milked for cash" by Debenhams and would now have money invested in it.

Under the first phase of the expansion, the Regent Street store will receive a £750,000 facelift and a computer system will be installed. By the end of the year there will be one new Hamleys store, probably in the South, with three or four new purpose-built ones in major cities by next autumn. There are no plans to put Hamleys shops within existing Harris Queensway outlets.

Sir Philip hopes to expand Hamleys through large out-of-town sites selling toys, children's wear and sportswear, adjacent to existing Queensway

superstores. There will also be development overseas, either through store openings or by franchising the name. In addition, discussions will take place with Great Universal Stores, which owns 23 per cent of Harris Queensway, about selling Hamleys goods through the GUS mail order catalogue.

Sir Philip said: "This will be the prestige in the Harris Queensway group. In two years' time it should be making profits of £10 million." Hamleys, which does not own the freeholds of any of its stores, has net assets of around £5 million including £800,000 of cash.

For Burton, the sale is part of a debt-reducing exercise after the Debenhams takeover. Net borrowings have fallen by around £100 million to £250 million since January, helped by this sale and the £19 million disposal of the Lotus shoe maker. Burton plans to sell the Debenhams Inc chain of shoe shops, based in New York, which will end the programme of disposals.

The sale made little impact on the shares yesterday. Harris Queensway lost 4p to 232p. Burton gained 2p to 308p, and Woolworth dropped 5p to 650p.

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Maxwell buys more of Extel

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of the Daily Mirror, has increased his stake in Extel, the beleaguered business and sporting information group, from 23 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

He intends to continue buying until he reaches the maximum permissible 29.9 per cent, even though he is ineligible to bid for Extel until next spring.

His immediate goal is to try to block Extel's proposed \$40 million (£27 million) acquisition of Dealers Digest in America.

The acquisition needs simple majority approval by shareholders and will be decided at an extraordinary meeting next Friday.

Extel shares closed 3p higher at 406p. Extel chairman Mr Alan Brooker wrote to shareholders earlier this week urging them to vote for the Dealer Digest acquisition and to take no notice of Mr Maxwell's "obstructive tactics".

British Printing and Communications Corporation, whose chairman is Mr Maxwell, also announced yesterday that it had received irrevocable undertakings from 51.6 per cent of Philip Hill Investment Trust shareholders to accept BPPC's bid, worth £19 million in cash.

Mr Brooker stressed that the acquisition of Dealers Digest, the financial publishing and database operation, would benefit Extel.

It would extend the range and coverage of Extel's financial services, provide opportunities for collaboration, develop Extel's database operations and provide a sound base for Extel in the American market.

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Profit-taking ends 11 days of share boom in Tokyo

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The move fueled speculation that Mr. Holmes & Court may be selling his stakes in Australian Steel and Broken Hill Proprietary Co to launch a takeover for USX.

STOCK REPORT REPORT

Early rises cut back but oils and buildings shine

Share prices made a bright start yesterday, cheered by the US Federal Reserve's decision to cut its discount rate by half a point to the lowest level for nine years.

However, the buoyant mood was short-lived as the Bank of England quickly dampened the enthusiasm by giving a warning that it was not prepared to sanction an early cut in domestic rates at present.

So, although most dealers now expect a reduction sometime next month — perhaps after Japan or West Germany reduce their rates — early gains were soon trimmed as investors decided to stay on the sidelines in front of the long, holiday weekend.

The FT 30 Share index slipped by 1.3 points to 1,267.1, while the broader-based FT-SE 100 index fell 2.2 points up at 1,606.8. But there were still some useful rises in one or two sectors.

Oils continued to benefit from the brighter outlook for crude prices. BP advanced 10p to 635p and Shell 17p to 885p. Century Oils, supported by a favourable circular, climbed 13p to 139p.

Building shares made good progress on hopes that mortgage rates will soon be reduced again. Among the best were

at 472p, both up 8p. Stores were firm at first, but failed to hold the gains. Boots fell 7p to 212p, still concerned with the growing opposition to the proposed acquisition of Flint.

Burton Group added 2p to 308p following confirmation of the sale of Hamleys for £30 million. The buyer, Harris Queensway, fell 6p to 232p. Breweries were overshadowed by a rather gloomy statement on current trading from Scottish & Newcastle, mainly because of the reduction in American tourists.

S. N. which earlier this week made a bid for the Midlands-based Home Brewery, lost 6p to 180p.

On the takeover scene, increased and final offers from BET for HAT Group and Bream Green boosted the shares 14.7p, to 139p, and Bream Green 48.5p, both added 3p, while Hawley Group, which accepted the higher terms for its own holdings, added 2p to 106p. BET gave up 2p to 408p.

London & Midland Industrials was a late feature at 207p, up 10p, on talk of a bid from Williams Holdings. Elsewhere in firm engineers, TI Group, at 497p, jumped by 34p on unconfirmed reports that Citicorp was about to mount a consortium offer, involving Hoover of the US.

Evered Holdings, which has a substantial interest in TI, gained 14p to 218p in sympathy. Thetford improved 5p to 133p, as Suter increased its stake to above 14 per cent.

Extel put on 3p to 406p as Mr Robert Maxwell lifted his holding to just under 30 per cent by buying a further 1.3 million shares in the market at 424.75p.

The move was not unexpected and strengthened his hand in opposing Exec's planned acquisition of the Dealers' Digest which is to be put to shareholders next Friday.

Thomas Robinson was hoisted 11p to 361p after a 14 per cent earnings expansion, but losses unsettled Scottish Agricultural Industries at 221p, down 7p and Dale Electric, 12p lower at 51p. Bestwood dipped 15p to 580p as the company improved its offer for Borealis Investments, unchanged at 16.5p.

Unification and takeover hopes continued to support Pacific Investment Trust at 126p, up 3p. MK Electric attracted strong demand at 368p, up 20p and Smiths Industries also did well at 266p, up by 6p.

Jonas Woodhead, where Carico recently increased its stake, added 4p to 66p. Queens Moat hardened by

1.5p to 75.5p after a 55 per cent profit improvement and a one-for-five scrip issue.

The booming coffee price boosted Eastern Produce by 13p to 293p. Associated Fish, in which EP has a substantial stake, jumped 7p to 102p. Atwoods gained 9p to 187p after favourable comment, but an adverse circular knocked 10p from Dawson International at 242p.

Expansion hopes stimulated British Beazell at 76p, a rise of 5p. Merchant banks continued to favour, with Morgan Grenfell rallying by 10p to 445p. The profits recovery helped J Jarvis to a 25p rise to 420p, but disappointing results clipped 5p from Garfunkels at 132p.

Discount houses reflected the trend to cheaper money with Union 10p higher at 663p. Provident Financial was wanted for a similar reason, up 3p to 338p. Cattle's (Holdings) added a penny, helped by the 36 per cent profit increase.

Amit & Wilberg was 3p dearer at 47p following the Japanese approach for the printing inks division. The interim figures are due today. Glits took head of the Bank's caution, to finish an eighth lower on balance.

Malaysia moves fast to buoy ringgit

MGG Pillai
Kuala Lumpur

Bank Negara, the Malaysian central bank, has moved quickly to stop the fall of the Malaysian ringgit, which has been hit by rumours of a devaluation and heavy selling by overseas banks. But bankers here say that the worst is not over yet.

Other sources say that the government is likely to resist any attempt to depress the currency further.

Bank Negara does not normally comment on its currency transactions but it is believed to have bought between 80 million and 100 million ringgits, possibly through the London branches of Malaysian banks.

It was reacting to an escalation of the pressure that has plagued the ringgit for months, after a large sale of Malaysian currency in Hong Kong last week by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Many overseas banks, including at least one in Australia, were no longer quoting a rate for the ringgit, and this added to the softening effect on the currency, bankers said.

The central bank's prompt action is reported to have caught the Hong Kong Bank short of ringgit, causing a loss of between \$300,000 and \$400,000, according to market sources in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

Bank Negara had been attempting to stabilize the currency at 2.58 ringgit to the US dollar. But a week ago, the dollar was as high as 2.70 ringgit. Its action has brought prices to about 2.59 ringgit.

Bank Negara took the market by surprise, especially when it orchestrated the move on a public holiday last Friday. But it has hindered speculation in the past by ordering local banks to limit currency swaps with offshore banks, and it was this that caught Hong Kong Bank short of ringgits.

The ringgit has lost considerable ground against major currencies in the past year, falling about 40 per cent against the mark, about 45 per cent against the yen, 27 per cent against sterling and, in the past two years, about 10 per cent against the US dollar.

Rumours of a devaluation, coupled with the high Malaysian commodity prices, have been partly responsible for the pressure. But these have not been helped by increasing worries internationally over Malaysia's stewardship of its fiscal affairs. The latest is an investigation into 24 of the country's 34 deposit taking co-operative societies, with reports indicating that the problem could be more serious than was originally thought.

COMMENT
Tokyo and Bonn hold key to cheaper money

For the second time this summer, the United States has thrown down the interest rate gauntlet. And for the second time, it appears, the gesture has been ignored. Yesterday, in what was the best display of co-ordinated international action on interest rates for many a month, the West German central bank, the Bank of Japan and the Bank of England all decided to pretend that the US discount rate cut had not happened.

The Federal Reserve Board, in deciding to trim the discount rate cut from 6 to 5.5 per cent late on Wednesday, again achieved a timing surprise even though a reduction had been expected at some stage. Most analysts were looking for a cut next month, possibly preceded by interest rate moves elsewhere.

The trigger came on Tuesday in the form of the revised second-quarter gross national product figures, showing an annualized rise of 0.6 per cent. They coincided with the Federal Open Market Committee meeting, so the prompt rate cut looks logical enough, although if every change in the discount rate were so timed it would be a dull world.

So what happens next? The comparative lack of reaction to the discount rate cut in the foreign exchange markets, with the dollar somewhat weaker against yen and mark, but stronger against a pound affected by the gloomy projections of the National Institute, suggests that, initially, the United States has failed.

The strategy of US Treasury Secretary James Baker and Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker — to bump Japan and Germany into expansionary action —

clearly requires the co-operation of the foreign exchange markets. This is why, in order to work, changes in the US discount rate need to do more than take people by surprise on timing. Exchange rates are not likely to move if the prospect of a cut some time has already been allowed for.

To some operators, the latest drop in the discount rate, to a nine-year low, is the end of the story. The United States can increase the verbal pressure for reductions elsewhere but it has used up the weapons in its own interest rate armory.

This may not necessarily be so. Because Wednesday's rate cut came early, it could leave room for another reduction next month, as we approach both the first anniversary of the historic Plaza meeting of the Group of Five, and the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund.

Japan and Germany may be willing to hold out against rate cuts now, and argue in terms of such factors as their own domestic monetary targets. But, come next month — when finance ministers and central bankers are faced with a trip to Washington and face to face browbeating — the mood may be rather different.

And Britain? The stock market's early excitement yesterday gave way to mild depression when it became clear that the room for cuts in base rates, high as they are, is limited by continuing exchange rate weakness. The economy appears to be so becalmed that even a fair wind from across the Atlantic is insufficient to get things moving. The best hope, here too, is cheaper money in Germany and Japan.

TSB's £12m City giveaway

Lazard Brothers yesterday unveiled the long-awaited underwriting terms for the Trustee Savings Bank offer. They should give potential investors cause for cynical reflection. It is no revelation that the City looks after itself, but in this case the TSB appears to be offering an entirely unnecessary handout to financial institutions for the sake of observing City traditions.

Lazard has had to make the best of the TSB board's insistence that the issue must be underwritten. That has been whittled down to between 75 and 80 per cent of the issue being fully underwritten, (excluding the loyalty bonus shares to be given later) while the total commission has been cut to 1.175 per cent from the usual 2 per cent on issues of this size.

The total figure breaks down into 0.3 per cent for the merchant bank underwriters — Lazard always accepted it would have to take a discount — while the stockbrokers will take 0.125 per cent. The usual 1.25 per cent sub-underwriting commission has been cut to 0.75 per cent. Lazard calculates that in all, assuming the issue is worth £12.5 billion, the underwriting costs will come out at less than £12 million, rather than the

£25 million at normal rates for 100 per cent underwriting cover.

But that does not answer the question: why does the offer need to be underwritten at all? Since there is (according to the Government) no owner, none will lose if the issue is not fully subscribed. At the same time, with around 2.5 million public inquiries about the offer, it is clear that public interest is in ferment. Both the bank and the Government have made it clear that the issue will be attractively priced to bring in small investors, so the danger of undersubscription looks even more remote. Underwriters must be falling over themselves to get in on this one. It must look like money for nothing.

On the other hand, one might reasonably ask, who cares? Again, because no one owns the TSB, only incoming shareholders theoretically lose if a little money is spent on some needless underwriting. And out of £12.5 billion, a piffling £12 million is not likely to be begrudged. By spending it the TSB may gain some useful friends in the City where mutual back-scratching is the traditional way to do business.

Dale Electric plunges into loss and cuts final dividend

Reporting a full-year loss, Dale Electric International, which is based at Filly, North Yorkshire, is halving its final dividend to 1.5p. This cuts the total payment for the 12 months to April 27 last from 4.5p to 3p.

Dale tumbled into a pretax loss of £960,000, compared with a profit of £344,000 last time. Turnover edged up from £36.1 million to £37.95 million. There is a loss per share of 10.1p, against earnings of 3.17p. The board explains that:

Having achieved record results in 1985, Cattle's (Holdings), a financial services group, based in Hull, Humberside, continues to push ahead. In the first half of this year, pretax profit expanded from £1.1 million to £1.5 million on turnover up from £43.6 million to £44.1 million. With earnings per share up from 1.75p to 2.12p, the interim dividend is being lifted from 0.75p to 0.92p. The board is confident about prospects for the rest of the year.

The downturn occurred almost entirely in the generating set activities in the Dale Electric of Great Britain offshoot and in Thailand where there were total losses of £1.61 million, of which half related to bad debts (in both areas) and to foreign exchange losses in Thailand.

Big efforts are in hand to control working capital requirements. The problems of Dale Electric GB and Thailand apart, the nine other group companies increased their profits. The group is tackling its loss areas energetically and the medium and long-term view is positive.

Dale Electric GB showed a profit for the first quarter of the current year, a momentum which the board believes can be maintained for the full year. The Thai operation is now trading positively.

DEWEY WARREN HOLDINGS: Half-year to June 30. Net brokerage income £1.32 million (£1.56 million). Pretax profit £360,000 (£379,000). Earnings per share 1.3p (10.1p). The board gives a warning that the full-year pretax profit on ordinary activities will be less than for the first six months.

COMPANY NEWS

dividend 4.75 (same). Investment income 58.71 million (£16.6 million), against 55.26 million (£15.8 million).

● PARKDALE HOLDINGS: Contracts have been exchanged with British Land for the purchase of nine freehold shops in North Yorkshire, for £1.96 million cash and for a shop at 1 Peter Lane, York, with vacant possession, for £150,000 cash. Contracts will be exchanged soon for the purchase of a further shop in York, for £135,000 cash. Target UK Capital Growth Fund now holds 600,000 shares in Parkdale (5.6 per cent).

● PAUL MICHAEL LEISUREWEAR: The cash offer of 16.5p a share by Clevs Investments has closed. Immediately before the offer, Clevs held 4.03 million ordinary shares (55 per cent). No acceptances have been received and Clevs has not acquired, nor agreed to acquire, any shares since the announcement of offer.

● INDA FUND: Up to 75 per cent of the shares issued have been allotted to applicants applying through selected dealers, brokers and banks or Merrill Lynch International. The remainder have been allotted as follows: number applied for, 1,000 to 19,500 — allotment, 100 per cent; 20,000 to 49,500 — 50 per cent; 50,000 to 99,500 — 40 per cent; over 1 million — 25 per cent.

● COMMERCIAL BANK OF WALES: The recommended offer made by the Bank of Scotland is now unconditional in all respects. The offer and loan-note alternative have now closed; acceptances have been received for 19.12 million ordinary shares (79.68 per cent), including acceptances not complete in all respects.

● J JARVIS & SONS: Year to March 31. Total dividend 10p (17.5p). Turnover £26.54 million (£18.36 million). Pretax profit £55,000 (£706,000 loss). Earnings per share 10.1p (£9.5p loss). Improved financial controls have been implemented. The board says that there is an encouraging level of building activity. Following the losses incurred last year, there have been a number of board changes. The company has been seeking to sell a number of developments and investments

loss and cuts final dividend

and to concentrate on its construction activities.

● DAVIES & METCALFE: Conditional agreement has been reached for Bergische Stahlindustrie to subscribe for 1.01 million new ordinary shares at 125p each, or a total of £125 million. BSI already owns 452,500 ordinary shares and following the subscription will own about 29.9 per cent of the enlarged voting ordinary capital. A new five-year agreement will give the company access to BSI's product range for the railway industry and, in return, BSI will promote Davies's products in Europe.

● SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES: First half of 1986. Interim dividend 4p (6.5p). Sales £49.8 million (£51.5 million). Pretax loss on ordinary activities £1.4 million (pretax £800,000). Loss per share 9.4p (earnings 14.2p). With no carry-over improvement predicted for SAI's fertilizer business, the year will be a difficult one, the board says.

● LIBERTY LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICA: Half-year to June 30. Interim dividend 130 cents (125 cents). Net premium income R430.9 million (£110.9 million), against R338.1 million. Net tax surplus R35.6 million (£26.4 million). On turnover more than doubled, from £8.6 million to £18.35 million, pretax profits of £1.5 million in the first half of this year. There is a tax charge of £400,000 (last time) and a contribution cost of £22 million (nil). The integration and rationalization of the recent acquisitions is progressing well and the prospect for the remainder of the current year are encouraging. Robinson is an engineer and machine maker.

● BASF: Half-year to June 30. Pretax profit DM1,391 million (£351.17 million). Against DM1,719 million, World net sales DM22,727 million (£24,011 million). Given a stabilization of the oil and foreign exchange markets, BASF expects business to develop well in the second half.

Booker in £6.7m buy

Booker, the food distribution, agronomy and health products group, is buying Stanley Middlebrook (Mushrooms) for a maximum price of £6.7 million.

Middlebrook, based near Selby, Yorkshire, is Britain's third largest producer of mushrooms. It grows about 12 million pounds a year.

Middlebrook made pretax profits in 1985 of £504,000. The purchase price is £5.2 million cash, plus a deferred payment of up to £1.5 million depending on profits this year and next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a balance of the Register will be struck on Wednesday, 27 September 1986 for the preparation of the half-yearly dividend payable on the FIRST PREFERENCE SHARES for the six months ending 30th September 1986. The dividend will be paid on 1st October 1986.

For Transferees to receive this dividend, their transfers must be lodged with the Company's Registrar, Lloyd's Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex, not later than 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd September 1986.

By Order of the Board
D.W. Chesterton
Company Secretary

Shell Centre
London SE1 7NA
22nd August 1986

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Chubb & Son	10.00%
Consolidated City	10.00%
Continental Bank	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co.	10.00%
Hang Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
TSB Bank NA	10.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

GPI offer

GPI Leisure Corporation, whose main investment is a 49 per cent stake in the Australian Trust, which owns 267 Australian hotels, is offering 100 million ordinary shares to the public at Aus\$1 each, in one of Australia's biggest public flotations. Alexander Leung and Cruickshank is handling 30 per cent of the issue in London.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Settled
Sep 86	90.40	90.50	90.30	90.40	90.40
Dec 86	90.20	90.30	90.10	90.20	90.20
Mar 87	90.10	90.20	90.00	90.10	90.10
Jun 87	90.00	90.10	89.90	90.00	90.00
Sep 87	89.90	90.00	89.80	89.90	89.90
Dec 87	89.80	89.90	89.70	89.80	89.80
Mar 88	89.70	89.80	89.60	89.70	89.70
Jun 88	89.60	89.70	89.50	89.60	89.60
Sep 88	89.50	89.60	89.40	89.50	89.50
Dec 88	89.40	89.50	89.30	89.40	89.40
Mar 89	89.30	89.40	89.20	89.30	89.30
Jun 89	89.20	89.30	89.10	89.20	89.20
Sep 89	89.10	89.20	89.00	89.10	89.10
Dec 89	89.00	89.10	88.90	89.00	89.00
Mar 90	88.90	89.00	88.80	88.90	88.90
Jun 90	88.80	88.90	88.70	88.80	88.80
Sep 90	88.70	88.80	88.60	88.70	88.70
Dec 90	88.60	88.70	88.50	88.60	88.60
Mar 91	88.50	88.60	88.40	88.50	88.50
Jun 91	88.40	88.50	88.30	88.40	88.40
Sep 91	88.30	88.40	88.20	88.30	88.30
Dec 91	88.20	88.30	88.10	88.20	88.20
Mar 92	88.10	88.20	88.00	88.10	88.10
Jun 92	88.00	88.10	87.90	88.00	88.00
Sep 92	87.90	88.00	87.80	87.90	87.90
Dec 92	87.80	87.90	87.70	87.80	87.80
Mar 93	87.70	87.80	87.60	87.70	87.70
Jun 93	87.60	87.70	87.50	87.60	87.60
Sep 93	87.50	87.60	87.40	87.50	87.50
Dec 93	87.40	87.50	87.30	87.40	87.40
Mar 94	87.30	87.40	87.20	87.30	87.30
Jun 94	87.20	87.30	87.10	87.20	87.20
Sep 94	87.10	87.20	87.00	87.10	87.10
Dec 94	87.00	87.10	86.90	87.00	87.00
Mar 95	86.90	87.00	86.80	86.90	86.90
Jun 95	86.80	86.90	86.70	86.80	86.80
Sep 95	86.70	86.80	86.60	86.70	86.70
Dec 95	86.60	86.70	86.50	86.60	86.60
Mar 96	86.50	86.60	86.40	86.50	86.50
Jun 96	86.40	86.50	86.30	86.40	86.40
Sep 96	86.30	86.40	86.20	86.30	86.30
Dec 96	86.20	86.30	86.10	86.20	86.20
Mar 97	86.10	86.20	86.00	86.10	86.10
Jun 97	86.00	86.10	85.90	86.00	86.00
Sep 97	85.90	86.00	85.80	85.90	85.90
Dec 97	85.80	85.90	85.70	85.80	85.80
Mar 98	85.70	85.80	85.60	85.70	85.70
Jun 98	85.60	85.70	85.50	85.60	85.60
Sep 98	85.50	85.60	85.40	85.50	85.50
Dec 98	85.40	85.50	85.30	85.40	85.40
Mar 99	85.30	85.40	85.20	85.30	85.30
Jun 99	85.20	85.30	85.10	85.20	85.20
Sep 99	85.10	85.20	85.00	85.10	85.10
Dec 99	85.00	85.10	84.90	85.00	85.00
Mar 00	84.90	85.00	84.80	84.90	84.90
Jun 00	84.80	84.90	84.70	84.80	84.80
Sep 00	84.70	84.80	84.60	84.70	84.70
Dec 00	84.60	84.70	84.50	84.60	84.60
Mar 01	84.50	84.60	84.40	84.50	84.50
Jun 01	84.40	84.50	84.30	84.40	84.40
Sep 01	84.30	84.40	84.20	84.30	84.30
Dec 01	84.20	84.30	84.10	84.20	84.20
Mar 02	84.10	84.20	84.00	84.10	84.10
Jun 02	84.00	84.10	83.90	84.00	84.00
Sep 02	83.90	84.00	83.80	83.90	83.90
Dec 02	83.80	83.90	83.70	83.80	83.80
Mar 03	83.70	83.80	83.60	83.70	83.70
Jun 03	83.60	83.70	83.50	83.60	83.60
Sep 03	83.50	83.60	83.40	83.50	83.50
Dec 03	83.40	83.50	83.30	83.40	83.40
Mar 04	83.30	83.40	83.20	83.30	83.30
Jun 04	83.20	83.30	83.10	83.20	83.20
Sep 04	83.10	83.20	83.00	83.10	83.10
Dec 04	83.00	83.10	82.90	83.00	83.00
Mar 05	82.90	83.00	82.80	82.90	82.90
Jun 05	82.80	82.90	82.70	82.80	82.80
Sep 05	82.70	82.80	82.60	82.70	82.70
Dec 05	82.60	82.70	82.50	82.60	82.60
Mar 06	82.50	82.60	82.40	82.50	82.50
Jun 06	82.40	82.50	82.30	82.40	82.40
Sep 06	82.30	82.40	82.20	82.30	82.30
Dec 06	82.20	82.30	82.10	82.20	82.20
Mar 07	82.10	82.20	82.00	82.10	82.10
Jun 07	82.00	82.10	81.90	82.00	82.00
Sep 07	81.90	82.00	81.80	81.90	81.90
Dec 07	81.80	81.90	81.70	81.80	81.80
Mar 08	81.70	81.80	81.60	81.70	81.70
Jun 08	81.60	81.70	81.50	81.60	81.60
Sep 08	81.50	81.60	81.40	81.50	81.50
Dec 08	81.40	81.50	81.30	81.40	81.40
Mar 09	81.30	81.40	81.20	81.30	81.30
Jun 09	81.20	81.30	81.10	81.20	81.20
Sep 09	81.10	81.20	81.00	81.10	81.10
Dec 09	81.00	81.10	80.90	81.00	81.00
Mar 10	80.90	81.00	80.80	80.90	80.90
Jun 10	80.80	80.90	80.70	80.80	80.80
Sep 10	80.70	80.80	80.60	80.70	80.70
Dec 10	80.60	80.70	80.50	80.60	80.60
Mar 11	80.50	80.60	80.40	80.50	80.50
Jun 11	80.40	80.50	80.30	80.40	80.40
Sep 11	80.30	80.40	80.20	80.30	80.30
Dec 11	80.20	80.30	80.10	80.20	80.20
Mar 12	80.10	80.20	80.00	80.10	80.10
Jun 12	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	80.00
Sep 12	79.90	80.00	79.80	79.90	79.90
Dec 12	79.80	79.90	79.70	79.80	79.80
Mar 13	79.70	79.80	79.60	79.70	79.70
Jun 13	79.60	79.70	79.50	79.60	79.60
Sep 13	79.50	79.60	79.40	79.50	79.50
Dec 13	79.40	79.50	79.30	79.40	79.40
Mar 14	79.30	79.40	79.20	79.30	79.30
Jun 14	79.20	79.30	79.10	79.20	79.20
Sep 14	79.10	79.20	79.00	79.10	79.10
Dec 14	79.00	79.10	78.90	79.00	79.00
Mar 15	78.90	79.00	78.80	78.90	78.90
Jun 15	78.80	78.90	78.70	78.80	78.80
Sep 15	78.70	78.80	78.60	78.70	78.70
Dec 15	78.60	78.70	78.50	78.60	78.60
Mar 16	78.50	78.60	78.40	78.50	78.50
Jun 16	78.40	78.50	78.30	78.40	78.40
Sep 16	78.30	78.40	78.20	78.30	78.30
Dec 16	78.20	78.30	78.10	78.20	78.20
Mar 17	78.10	78.20	78.00	78.10	78.10
Jun 17	78.00	78.10	77.90	78.00	78.00
Sep 17	77.90	78.00	77.80	77.90	77.90
Dec 17	77.80	77.90	77.70	77.80	77.80
Mar 18	77.70	77.80	77.60	77.70	77.70
Jun 18	77.60	77.70	77.50	77.60	77.60
Sep 18	77.50	77.60	77.40	77.50	77.50
Dec 18	77.40	77.50	77.30	77.40	77.40
Mar 19	77.30	77.40	77.20	77.30	77.30
Jun 19	77.20	77.30	77.10	77.20	77.20
Sep 19	77.10	77.20	77.00	77.10	77.10
Dec 19	77.00	77.10	76.90	77.00	77.00
Mar 20	76.90	77.00	76.80	76.90	76.90
Jun 20	76.80	76.90	76.70	76.80	76.80
Sep 20	76.70	76.80	76.60	76.70	76.70
Dec 20	76.60	76.70	76.50	76.60	76.60
Mar 21	76.50	76.60	76.40	76.50	76.50
Jun 21	76.40	76.50	76.30	76.40	76.40
Sep 21	76.30	76.40	76.20	76.30	76.30
Dec 21	76.20	76.30	76.10	76.20	76.20
Mar 22	76.10	76.20	76.00	76.10	76.10
Jun 22	76.00	76.10	75.90	76.00	76.00
Sep 22	75.90	76.00	75.80	75.90	75.90
Dec 22	75.80	75.90	75.70	75.80	75.80
Mar 23	75.70	75.80	75.60	75.70	75.70
Jun 23	75.60	75.70	75.50	75.60	75.60
Sep 23	75.50	75.60	75.40	75.50	75.50
Dec 23	75.40	75.50	75.30	75.40	75.40
Mar 24	75.30	75.40	75.20	75.30	75.30
Jun 24	75.20	75.30	75.10	75.20	75.20
Sep 24	75.10	75.20	75.00	75.10	75.10
Dec 24	75.00	75.10	74.90	75.00	75.00
Mar 25	74.90	75.00	74.80	74.90	74.90
Jun 25	74.80	74.90	74.70	74.80	74.80
Sep 25	74.70	74.80	74.60	74.70	74.70
Dec 25	74.60	74.70	74.50	74.60	74.60
Mar 26	74.50	74.60	74.40	74.50	74.50
Jun 26	74.40	74.50	74.30	74.40	74.40
Sep 26	74.30	74.40	74.20	74.30	74.30
Dec 26	74.20	74.30	74.10	74.20	74.20
Mar 27	74.10	74.20	74.00	74.10	74.10
Jun 27	74.00	74.10	73.90	74.00	74.00
Sep 27	73.90	74.00	73.80	73.90	73.90
Dec 27	73.80	73.90	73.70	73.80	73.80
Mar 28	73.70	73.80	73.60	73.70	73.70
Jun 28	73.60	73.70	73.50	73.60	73.60
Sep 28	73.50	73.60	73.40	73.50	73.50
Dec 28	73.40	73.50	73.30	73.40	73.40
Mar 29	73.30	73.40	73.20	73.30	73.30
Jun 29	73.20	73.30	73.10	73.20	73.20
Sep 29	73.10	73.20	73.00	73.10	73.10
Dec 29	73.00	73.10	72.90	73.00	73.00
Mar 30	72.90	73.00	72.80	72.90	72.90
Jun 30	72.80	72.90	72.70	72.80	72.80
Sep 30	72.70	72.80	72.60	72.70	72.70
Dec 30	72.60	72.70	72.50	72.60	72.60
Mar 31	72.50	72.60	72.40	72.50	72.50
Jun 31	72.40	72.50	72.30	72.40	72.40
Sep 31	72.30	72.40	72.20	72.30	72.30
Dec 31	72.20	72.30	72.10	72.20	72.20
Mar 32	72.10	72.20	72.00	72.10	72.10
Jun 32	72.00	72.10	71.90	72.00	72.00
Sep 32	71.90	72.00	71.80	71.90	71.90
Dec 32	71.80	71.90	71.70	71.80	71.80
Mar 33	71.70	71.80	71.60	71.70	71.70
Jun 33	71.60	71.70	71.50	71.60	71.60
Sep 33	71.50	71.60	71.40	71.50	71.50
Dec 33	71.40	71.50	71.30	71.40	71.40
Mar 34	71.30	71.40	71.20	71.30	71.30
Jun 34	71.20	71.30	71.10	71.20	71.20
Sep 34	71.10	71.20	71.00	71.10	71.10
Dec 34	71.00	71.10	70.90	71.00	71.00
Mar 35	70.90	71.00	70.80	70.90	70.90
Jun 35	70.80	70.90	70.70	70.80	

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Jan	Unq.	90.6
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Portfolio
Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Brown Shipley	Banking/Discount	
2	Allied-Lyons	Breweries	
3	Blue Circle	Building/Roads	
4	Nith Foods	Foods	
5	Tomlins (FII)	Industrials S-Z	
6	Low & Bonar	Industrials L-R	
7	LCP	Drugs/Stores	
8	Laporte	Chemicals/Plastics	
9	Cesings	Industrials A-D	
10	Howden	Industrials E-K	
11	Ward White	Drugs/Stores	
12	Robertson Res	Industrials L-R	
13	Salvesen (Chem)	Foods	
14	Halstead (James)	Chemicals/Plastics	
15	AB Elect	Electricals	
16	Sutcliffe Spicers	Chemicals/Plastics	
17	NAT	Building/Roads	
18	Barton	Drugs/Stores	
19	Roburair	Building/Roads	
20	SPS Industries	Building/Roads	
21	Spirax-Sarco	Industrials S-Z	
22	Gates (Frank G)	Metals/Aircraft	
23	Hastings	Industrials E-K	
24	Hickson	Chemicals/Plastics	
25	Hambros	Banking/Discount	
26	Amec	Building/Roads	
27	Marks & Spencer	Drugs/Stores	
28	Hanson	Industrials E-K	
29	Glendon	Industrials S-Z	
30	Manitex (Berard)	Foods	
31	Higgs & Hill	Building/Roads	
32	Tilbury Group	Building/Roads	
33	Gerrard Nae	Banking/Discount	
34	Metal Containers	Industrials L-R	
35	Dowling & Mills	Electricals	
36	BOC	Industrials A-D	
37	Wigalls	Drugs/Stores	
38	Castles	Banking/Discount	
39	Marshall (Hafslund)	Building/Roads	
40	Fogarty	Industrials E-K	
41	Woodhead (Jones)	Industrials E-K	
42	Kendrew (A)	Industrials E-K	
43	Bolton (NPI)	Banking/Discount	
44	Porter Chubb	Industrials L-R	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS			
1986	High	Low	Share

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
1986	High	Low	Share

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
1986	High	Low	Share

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
1986	High	Low	Share

UNDATED			
1986	High	Low	Share

INDEX-LINKED			
1986	High	Low	Share

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
1986	High	Low	Share

Equities steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 11. Dealings end next Friday. Contango day September 1. Settlement day September 8. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

BUILDINGS AND ROADS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FINANCE AND LAND							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

CINEMAS AND TV							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

DRAPERY AND STORES							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

ELECTRICALS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

E-K							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

FOODS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

HOTELS AND CATERERS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INDUSTRIALS A-D							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

S-Z							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

OIL							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

INSURANCE							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

LEISURE							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

MINING							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHOES AND LEATHER							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

PROPERTY							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHIPPING							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TEXTILES							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TOBACCO							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio
Gold

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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

OVERSEAS TRADERS							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

PROPERTY							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

SHIPPING							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TEXTILES							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

TOBACCO							
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

© Ex dividend a Ex all a Forecast dividend a Interim payment passed if Price at suspension of dividend and forward earnings a Ex other Ex rights a Ex zero or share split a Tax-free ... No significant data.

Fifty ways to stop billions going through the roof

Tomorrow sees the opening of Energy World, an exhibition of 50 energy-efficient houses created to promote good housing design, and to increase awareness of the savings and greater comfort that energy-efficiency can offer.

The four-week show at Milton Keynes is the biggest event in Energy Efficiency Year. It puts the spotlight on energy conservation — a many-faceted subject which affects the nation at every level from government to the man in the street, or rather at home grumbling about high fuel bills.

According to the Energy Efficiency Office, Britain is bottom of the international energy-efficiency league. The nation wastes one-fifth of its total energy consumption, the equivalent of £7 billion a year, which is more than our income from North Sea oil. This could be saved if the cost-effective energy-efficiency measures available now were implemented throughout the country.

Of the £7 billion, some £3 billion arises from wastage in buildings, and £2 billion from domestic homes. Much of this money could be saved by measures that require modest or no investment. Moreover, many of the savings could result in greater comfort.

But they are not being implemented on anything like the scale required because there is a widespread lack of awareness, interest and information on ignorance about the benefits of energy efficiency. We lack the skills to manage the energy we consume.

In the domestic sector, for example, the Government provides more than £400 million in heating allowances to underwrite fuel bills in

low-income households. Much of this money is for fuel used on inefficient heating in poor housing.

Two years ago, the Energy Secretary, Peter Walker, announced a major initiative to overcome these problems with the aim of lifting Britain from bottom to top of the international energy-efficiency league.

Whether this ambitious objective will be achieved, remains to be seen. Numerous awareness campaigns and incentive schemes to encourage the use of energy-saving mea-

Incentive schemes show good results and require only small investments

asures have been introduced and are producing results. Probably the best known incentive scheme in the domestic sector is the Homes Insulation Scheme, which provides grants to householders towards the cost of installing loft insulation.

The Energy Efficiency Office gives help to voluntary organizations to set up local projects for carrying out insulation work in the homes of the elderly and the disadvantaged. The work is done by unemployed people under the Community Programme run by the Manpower Services Commission.

The Government has also provided financial assistance for combined heat and power generation and district heating projects in various parts of the country.

Energy standards are being prepared and published. The

British Standards Institution, for example, has published a code of practice for energy efficiency in buildings — BS 8207 — together with an associated design guide. In addition, the Department of the Environment is revising the energy-efficiency provisions of the building regulations.

Energy utilization and conservation is also being studied in schools. The Department of Energy organizes seminars for teachers and provides educational material for schoolchildren of all age groups.

Awareness has also spread to the building societies, as exemplified by the Anglia Building Society's sponsorship of Energy World, and Abbey National's participation as a house exhibitor.

Even the Inland Revenue is sympathetic in that certain energy-saving improvements qualify for tax relief.

After Energy World, the Department of Energy will step up its campaign in the domestic sector with a massive Monergy ("get more for your money, get more out of your energy") mail and TV campaign. Every household in the country will be canvassed.

A free magazine, Monergy News, will give advice on energy saving measures and carry special offers on energy-efficient products from advertisers.

Awareness of the need for energy-efficiency is still poor. A recent survey of architects carried out by the magazine *Building Design* found that only a quarter of the firms questioned felt they were reasonably skilled in energy conservation. The rest admitted they were almost completely ignorant of energy issues.



Energy savers: Hughes Home, above; Stepnell Home, below left and PCKO Home, below right; and below, a Haslam Home made predominantly in glass



Architects can now 'tune in'

A lot of work has been done to encourage energy efficiency but the growth of energy-consciousness among architects, builders and house buyers has been hampered by the lack of a commonly accepted way of quantifying standards for measuring how energy-efficient a given house is.

Visitors to Energy World, however, will be able to compare the relative fuel efficiencies of the houses on show, because each one has been rated according to its energy performance on a common standard. The rating used is the Milton Keynes Energy Cost Index (MKECI).

This is based on an estimate of a house's total annual running costs per square metre under certain standard conditions of occupancy and use. It is presented as a figure between 90 and 250 — the lower the figure, the lower the house's likely running costs.

The estimate takes into account the house's location and orientation as well as its size and fabric, and so goes further than current building regulations, which concentrate on the materials and methods used in construction.

A house built to current building regulations would have an MKECI rating of 170. The performance standard the Milton Keynes Development Corporation has set for the houses at Energy World is 120 — about 30 per cent better.

The MKECI differs from current building regulations in that it does not specify which measures should be used to meet the standard. Thus, it gives architects and builders greater degree of flexibility in design and construction.

The index does not predict actual energy consumption, but is rather like the fuel economy rating of a car. The miles per gallon figure assumes certain speed and driving conditions, but does not predict actual fuel consumption as this depends mainly on how people actually drive and take care of their cars.

The MKECI is estimated by using a special computer program on a IBM or similar

personal computer. The program can also help with house design by telling an architect which energy-efficient features will be the most effective for any given housing project.

He simply keys in the various energy-related parameters of the house he is designing, including external factors such as the type of soil the house is built on, the house's orientation, and how overshadowed it is. The computer then produces the index in a few seconds.

The architect can "tune" his design to achieve the optimum index figure in terms of cost and efficiency, by changing any parameter value in the design and seeing its effects on the index figure.

The MKECI program has been developed by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation after many years' experience in developing energy-efficient housing. It has been field tested and it will be further tested next year, when the 12 months' monitored performance of various houses on the Energy World

Common measure is finally possible

site will be compared against their respective index ratings.

The index has been endorsed by the Building Research Establishment of the Department of the Environment, but it does have its critics. Some sectors of the building industry argue that the building regulations relating to the energy efficiency of building fabric should first be tightened before a more variable cost index is formulated.

In terms of amending or augmenting the building regulations, the Department of Energy plans to issue a draft discussion paper this autumn with a view to amending or adding to the existing building regulations.

According to the DOE, the changes would come into force in a year's time, and the possibility of a cost index acceptable to house designers, builders and buyers alike, would follow some time after that.

No-one will ever be the same again once they enter the houses on Plot 25.



What you see in there will totally revolutionise your thinking on the homes of the future.

Not only does that mean they can offer very economical running costs, but they can also give a high level of comfort and a fresh air environment, even in winter.

The secret of these houses is that they are all-electric.

Built by Prowting Estates and East Midlands Electricity, the houses incorporate the latest electric heating systems that are designed to make the most of Economy 7 night time electricity — which costs less than half price compared with today's standard domestic rate.

On top of this they have a high level of insulation complemented by an electrically operated ventilation system incorporating heat-recovery.

The proof of the efficiency of these houses is that they have satisfied the organisers of Energy World that they offer exceptionally low running costs.

Plot 25 is full of surprises. And there are others in store for you on Plot 22c; another all-electric home — built by Barratt in co-operation with the Electricity Supply Industry.

If you'd like to find out how electricity can help you build houses of the future today, visit plots 25 and 22c at Energy World, or dial 100 and ask for Freefone BuildElectric.

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ENERGY IN THE HOME/2

Traditional buildings are hard to beat

The Energy World Exhibition provides a rare opportunity to see the different ways of creating a house that is energy-efficient, cheap to run and comfortable to live in.

The 50 houses on view are a showcase of the latest thinking in energy-efficiency. And it is interesting to note that traditional brick-built houses outnumber those built by more modern techniques.

Of the 32 firms at the exhibition, 18 are exhibiting brick-built homes, 12 are showing timber-frame homes, and two feature homes of poured-concrete construction. All have insulated ground floors (a requirement not specified in the building regulations) as well as insulated roofs and walls, and double glazing.

Nearly 90 per cent are heated by gas. Of the rest, four are all-electric, including the house with the lowest energy cost index, and two use solid fuel as their main source of

quickly. The cast concrete house, however, heats up quickly but absorbs heat and therefore cools slowly.

A good example of the traditional approach to energy-efficient design is the Pilkington House.

A big three-bedroom detached house costing about £100,000, it is constructed from products in widespread use, and has an energy cost index rating of 81.1—less than half the value achieved by a house built to standard building regulations.

Most of the improvement has been achieved by a combination of high standards of insulation, maximizing solar gain (heat from the sun), double glazing with high-performance glass and using high-efficiency boilers.

The design, based on Pilkington's 10 years' experience in energy-housing projects, is intended to show that there need be no mystique, or cost penalty, in achieving good-quality design at low cost.

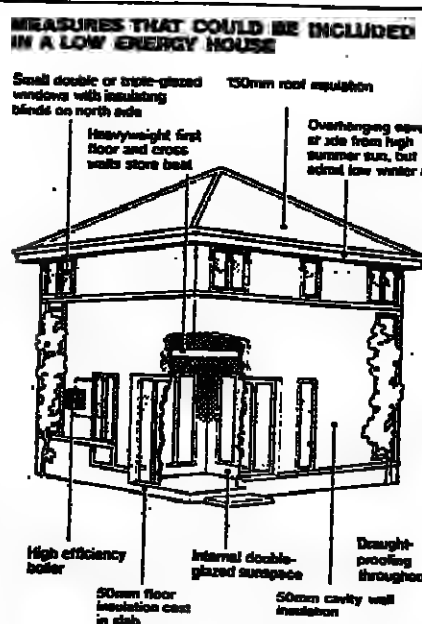
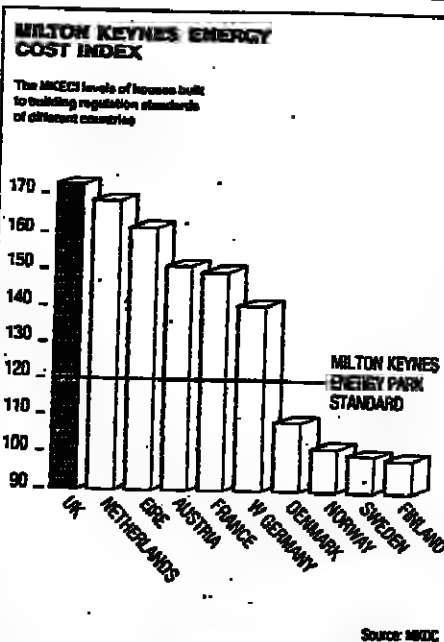
The use of traditional construction methods for cheap energy-efficient housing is demonstrated by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, which has built a complex of flats, houses and bungalows on a site near the exhibition entrance.

Costing between £23,000 and £55,000, they range from one-bedroom flats to four-bedroom houses. They incorporate numerous energy-saving features which, with close attention to construction details, site layout and scheme planning, have led to running costs being 20 per cent less than comparable properties, the corporation says.

Poured-concrete houses, as their name implies, are made by casting the house walls on site and filling the wall cavity with insulation. This well-proven technique can be applied to contract work for local authorities and housing associations, as well as to private housing.

The four-bedroom house built by Mowlem, for example, is based on the low-energy passive solar housing the company built in 1979 for the Pennylands project, an experimental estate in Milton Keynes.

At about £100,000, the



Living in the showcase

With its 50 fuel-efficient houses, the Energy World Exhibition represents the first phase of the Milton Keynes Energy Park—the new city's most ambitious project in energy efficiency.

The first of its kind in the world, it is a 300-acre (125-hectare) site that will have employment areas, housing, parkland and community facilities designed to promote energy efficiency, internationally as well as in Britain.

This seven-year project began in 1985. It will eventually house 3,100 people and provide 2,500 jobs. It will help residents and businesses to cut their energy costs, and give them the most modern communications and information services.

The venture is being carried out by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation with the support of private companies, government departments, local authorities, the energy utilities, and telecommunications authorities.

A wide range of housing is planned, including ones for sale and plots for self-building. There will also be sheltered housing for the elderly, and shared-ownership housing for tenants wishing to buy a "share" of their house. Community facilities will include shops, schools, meeting halls and a local park.

Businesses will have a choice of ready-built premises or sites for those who prefer to build their own accommodation. Construction of the first commercial properties will start soon.

Buildings and landscaping are being designed to cut energy costs to a minimum. Every building design will have to meet the same exacting standards in energy efficiency as the houses in Energy World.

Residents and businesses

will be encouraged to use the most efficient energy resources, and the most energy-efficient equipment. Heat pumps and combined heat and power systems for serving groups of buildings are being considered.

As part of the park's role in promoting energy efficiency, a monitoring service will be set up to assess the effectiveness of new energy-saving techniques and to compare the energy usage of buildings on the site against the predictions made by their rating on the MKECI (Milton Keynes Energy Cost Index).

In addition, commercial energy-management and building services management will be offered, including the remote control of heating, lighting and air-conditioning.

Teleshopping is on the cards

particularly for small and medium-size companies.

Opportunities for energy-efficient transport are also planned, including an Energy Track for experimental energy-efficient vehicles.

From the outset, the park will have the most advanced telecommunications facilities from both British Telecom and Mercury. Businesses will have a wide choice of voice, data and video services.

Residents will have a cable-TV service offering seven entertainment channels, FM radio and the local community channel with Protovision, a combination of teletext and photo quality images.

Long-term plans include enhancing the provision of local information by upgrading the cable-TV system with interactive services such as telebanking, teleshopping and an electronic mailbox.

The Energy Park will also serve as a large-scale demonstration project for energy efficiency. In the heart of the park will be the Energy Centre, which will be the focus for all the park's activities, and a permanent international information, education and recreation complex for promoting the understanding and efficient use of energy.

A visitors' centre will explain the concept of the Energy Park and provide advice and information. An exhibition area will use the latest display techniques to entertain and inform visitors on the subject of energy. Extra details will be available at a permanent trade centre. There, people will get access to sources of information from all over the world.

The complex will also have an education centre which will provide programmes for schoolchildren, teachers, householders and energy professionals. In addition, it will be linked to an exhibition park where visitors will be able to see large-scale displays in an attractive site next to lakes and parkland.

The Energy Centre will also be an administration base for companies in the park, and will provide management and business services. The entire complex will be managed by a company which will also be responsible for monitoring the projects in the Energy Park.

To focus attention on the Energy Park and stimulate energy awareness, the Milton Keynes Development Corporation plans to follow Energy World with a series of exhibitions on other aspects of energy. These include a demonstration of energy efficiency in business, and a large-scale exhibition on transport at which the latest fuel-efficient vehicles will be put through their paces.

Landscaping can cut heat losses

heating. None uses oil (Opec please note).

Many make use of passive solar measures such as south-facing conservatories and living areas. Some have landscaped gardens that provide shelter from the wind. One plot makes use of wind-generated electricity.

The houses on show illustrate two main schools of thought.

One is to use traditional methods and materials combined with careful design that makes maximum use of natural resources such as sunlight and shelter, to complement a basic cavity-wall construction of brick outside and concrete building blocks inside, the cavity being filled with insulation. The result is a structure that acts like a storage heater: it absorbs heat, radiating it internally, and is slow to cool.

The other school of thought is to use more modern methods that make houses independent of the environment. They have a well-insulated inner shell of either timber or cast concrete, the outer skin is of brick, rendering or timber cladding. The inner shell is airtight, making heating and ventilation easier to control.

The timber-frame house heats quickly, but also cools



Mowlem house has 24 energy-saving features, including a sun space/conservatory, controlled ventilation with heat recovery, lobbies on outer doors, double glazing and good insulation in the roof, walls and floor.

A German-developed variation on the concrete technique is embodied in the Multitherm Eastbuild house. Its shell has been made by pouring the concrete into moulds of Polystyrene, which subsequently provide the insulation.

The technique provides high-energy efficiency without depending on any particular orientation. It can be used for dwellings of any size or cost. It can also be used to extend buildings with minimal structural disturbance and without occupants having to evacuate the house.

The company claims the

construction procedures are simple and labour requirements modest. The result is a close-tolerance shell that enables external and internal finishing to be completed quickly.

The environmental independence of timber-frame houses is exemplified in the all-electric, three-bedroom house and two-bedroom flats built by Laing. Their airtightness coupled with their humidity-controlled heating and ventilation systems enable them to be energy-efficient without relying on the sun.

The house has an energy cost index of only 41.1—the lowest in the exhibition—and its annual heating and hot-water costs are only £80.

Other houses also yield handsome savings for their occupants. The equivalent of a free family holiday every year

Energy World is co-sponsored by the Anglia Building Society and will be open for four weeks from tomorrow until Sunday, September 21. It will be followed by a special Energy World Business exhibition from September 26 until October 1.



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So, come to Energy World, you'll have a great time and you could save yourself a fortune. August 23rd – September 21st 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m. daily. Admission: £3. Under 16's and senior citizens: £1. Under 5's: free. £7 Family Ticket. (Sorry, no pets.) By car: M1 Junction 14. By British Rail: Euston Line. Hotline: 0908 870311.



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"ON THE ROAD"

GRANADA 2.8i GHIA 444 MET PAINT. Tel: 01-238 7474.

"ON THE ROAD"

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Fiat's Mickey Mouse marks 50 years

The Fiat 500 Topolino "Mickey Mouse" is celebrating its 50th birthday. Anyone who has survived the rush hour Grand Prix in any major Italian city will understand why the celebrations are being undertaken so enthusiastically.



The Fiat 500 Topolino "Mickey Mouse" in 1936

Road Test

Alfa 75

The "wolf in sheep's clothing" description has been misused so often that I hesitated before applying it to the Alfa Romeo 75. But in this case it really is a rather ordinary looking car with outstanding performance and handling.

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11-1 _____ T. Savage
 11-1 _____ S. Mitchell
 _____ W. Jones
 Sold 27-21-0 _____ Al. Dwyer
 _____ R. Clardy
 6-10-10
 6-10-10 _____ S. J. Owens
 4-1 _____ Sweet Salicor,
 selling by 1-11 others.

Arsenal expect a return to the good times as yesterday's hero faces his toughest challenge

Cautious Graham will build for the future

The League Championship was last won by a London club 15 years ago when Arsenal clinched the League and FA Cup double. In the last of a four-part series David Miller talks to the man whose task is to bring the title back to Highbury.

Put yourself to the test. Try to recall the names of the Arsenal team which won the League Championship and FA Cup double 15 years ago — the last time the club won the League title. Unless you are an Arsenal supporter, it is probable that you can better remember those of the Spurs team which achieved the same feat 10 years earlier. Arsenal were not a widely loved team, for the reason that they were built around efficiency rather than entertainment.

On the evening after the World Cup Final in 1966, I chanced to meet Bertie Mee in a West End hotel and asked his opinion of the match. He had just succeeded Billy Wright at Highbury. "Not a bad spectators' match," he said a shade dismissively, as if to suggest he would not be designing his team exclusively for the benefit of the Highbury season ticket holders. We were moving into the era of functionalism, of 4-3-3 formations.

When Arsenal clinched the double at Wembley, coming from behind in extra-time against Liverpool to win with a memorable goal from Charlie George, their

formation was Wilson in goal, a rearguard of Rice, McLintock, Simpson and McNab behind a midfield of Storey (replaced by Kelly), Graham, George and Armstrong, with Radford and Kennedy as the front runners. And the man of the match? It was that elegantly precise Jeeves of the turf, who delivered the ball to his colleagues on a silver salver, George Graham. It is to Graham that the club has now turned for a manager in the hope of recapturing that championship which has eluded London clubs since they themselves last won it.

"The fact is," Graham reflects with a wry smile, "that if Arsenal had a bad match, I was usually the one who was dropped. It happened to me at most clubs!" While Storey went around mugging the opposition and George was the erratic darling of the terraces, Graham was the calm, intelligent voice of the team.

It tends to be overlooked that Graham scored a goal every other game in 72 appearances with Chelsea and then 60 goals in his 227 matches for Arsenal. Subsequently he moved to Manchester United, Portsmouth and Crystal Palace. It was, coincidentally, with Palace under the management of Terry Venables, who was controversially linked with the Arsenal vacancy after the dismissal of Don Howe last spring, that Graham's managerial ideas took shape. Venables reinforced the opinion that it was not necessary to have famous names to play effective football.

"If you look at the Arsenal side of '71 and the Everton team that won the League two years ago," Graham says, "you find that neither of them had more than three players who at that time had international caps."

He likes to think that he will justify his somewhat surprising appointment, having arrived back at Highbury after three-and-a-half years of steady but relatively un-

propitious management of inner-city Millwall, in the manner of Howard Kendall: a similarly studious former midfielder player who went to Everton from the second division with Blackburn. Graham took Millwall from near-relegation in the third division to ninth last season in the second.

With Millwall, he says, he learned to organize and delegate. "Without being pushy, I think I'm ready for the job at Highbury. The media have built up the pressure that's now on me and I admit I thought Arsenal would go for someone bigger. I didn't think I had any chance, but there are not a lot of managers around with a track record."

Alex Ferguson was offered the post, I understand, but was at the time unsure about his own intentions. It could be seen as a sign of Graham's temperamental stability that, with all the expectation which he inevitably now shoulders, he has so far not bought a single player, eschewing the common display of instant action.

Efficiency must come first

Again he refers to Kendall and the initial inexpensive purchase at Everton of men such as Van den Hauwe, Reid, Sheedy and Sharp.

"Eventually, it will be my squad at Highbury," he says, "but for the moment I'll wait to see how things develop."

"It's an old adage that when a club is not getting where it wants, either the manager goes or the players go. I've great respect for Don Howe, having played for him, but a change of personality and ideas may itself produce a difference. Like him, I aim to be a coaching manager."

Where, everyone will want to know, will Graham place the balance between functionalism and entertainment? He is unhesitating.

"The first quality in a team has to be efficiency," he says. "After establishing that, you hope to add flair. There is a limited future for a club as big as Arsenal being attractive but in the middle of the table. I agree that in '71 we were not always attractive but the team had all the qualities that foreign teams admire about the British, fitness, resilience and the will to win, qualities which make our televised football so popular with other countries. My job is to find the ball-playing qualities to add to that."

The alternative policy to Graham's, of course, is to find attractive players and make them efficient, but there are not too many talented players available. His



The big gun: George Graham — out to make his name in the hallway of fame

prediction will sound to some like a formula for the same Highbury pattern but Graham is optimistic that he has inherited some good young players: such as Adams, a central defender who may keep Canton out of the team — "He'll be better in time than Butcher" — and Quinn, a big Dublin boy, in attack.

This will be, I suspect, a make or break autumn at Highbury for Rix and Williams in midfield. Rix should have matured after replacing Brookling in the 1982 World Cup side — but did not. Williams has to prove he can adapt to Graham's new directions, but his temperament does not suggest he will.

For the moment, there is always Nicholas. "He made his reputation with Celtic up front and that's where he will be now," Graham says. "He has not anywhere near fulfilled his reputation." If Nicholas can do that, it will help make Graham's reputation but the new manager will not panic.

"I don't think the directors are impatient enough to be putting any sort of time limit on me," Graham says. "Of course I'll get stuck while I'm building. But I'm not going to rush." More famous managers than he have taken the same objective approach. It will be an exceptional achievement if he can shift some of the power in the game back to the south.



Cup of joy: Graham (left) joins the celebrations after Arsenal's 1971 FA Cup win

FOOTBALL

Welsh 'misunderstanding' over £3m Rush cover

Liverpool are asking the Welsh Football Association to provide insurance cover of £3 million when Ian Rush, their star forward, plays international games. But the club's chief executive, Peter Robinson, has acted quickly to clear up a "misunderstanding" — that the cover was for temporary as well as permanent injury.

Alan Evans, the Welsh FA secretary, said in Cardiff yesterday that he was concerned that the governing body's insurance brokers would have to pay out £3 million per week in the event of Rush being injured playing for Wales. He claimed that a letter from Liverpool gave the impression that the cover was required for "permanent and temporary disablement".

Mr Robinson said: "We received a letter from the Welsh FA asking us for the transfer value of Ian Rush and we have quoted a figure of about £3 million. There is no question of them paying us £3 million a week as cover if Rush is injured — it's all a misunderstanding."

This will come as a big relief to the hard-up Welsh FA, who are facing large insurance premiums for stars of the calibre of Rush, who is on loan to Liverpool from Juventus, Barcelona's Mark Hughes and Everton's Neville Southall.

Manchester City have agreed to pay Birmingham City £120,000 for Richard Hopkins. The winger will make his debut tomorrow against Wimbledon.

the first division newcomers, at Maine Road.

● Luton Town's goalkeeper, Andy Dibble, yesterday asked to be put on the transfer list because he is unhappy at being out of their first division team. "I think I can play for Wales if I am in regular League football and being in the reserves is no good to me," said Dibble, who cost Luton £150,000 from Cardiff two years ago. His request will be considered by Luton directors.

● Charlton Athletic and Sheffield Wednesday, who meet tomorrow at Selhurst Park, yesterday agreed to cut out the middle man in the move of Peter Shirliff from Wednesday to Charlton. The clubs were poised to let an independent

tribunal settle the fee, but today they agreed a price of £125,000 for the full back, so they will not need the tribunal.

Shirliff will make his Charlton debut against his former club but Bob Bolder, the former Wednesday goalkeeper, is likely to have to wait for his first match for Charlton. Alan Curtisley will miss the match — which marks Charlton's return to the first division after 29 years — because he has not recovered from an achilles tendon injury.

● Stoke City reported a loss of £126,000 for last season at their annual meeting despite cash injection of over £400,000 from the club's directors. Sandy Clubb, the City chairman, said that directors pumped £410,000

into the club to keep it afloat as it was hit by falling attendances following relegation from the first division. "Without the generosity of the directors we would likely have collapsed," he admitted.

Geoff Manning, the club director, said yesterday that football had been through a bad patch but the future looked encouraging. "We were caught up in the general decline of football," he said.

● Brighton, of the second division, have launched a fund-raising club, the money from which will be used for team strengthening. It will be limited to 2,500 members, paying £104 per year each for the chance of winning cash prizes, cars and holidays.

Don't miss the last gripping episode!



'JOHN SILVER'S RETURN TO TREASURE ISLAND' TOMORROW on ITV
A stunning tale, by John Goldsmith, of gold, greed and cut-throat treachery, filmed in the Caribbean.
Brian Blessed, Christopher Guard, and Kenneth Colley head an outstanding cast.
Devised by Robert S. Baker from an idea by Ivor Dean.

ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL DRAMA FROM **ITV**
IN ASSOCIATION WITH **PRIMETIME TELEVISION**

Manager with a sense of humour

Non-League football by Paul Newman

Neil Warnock, the colourful new manager of Scarborough, is determined not to let the pressures of working for the success-starved Yorkshire club spoil his sense of humour. "My chairman has so much confidence in me he's already guaranteed my job until September," he said.

Supporters at the Athletic Ground have had little to smile about in recent seasons. After a highly successful spell in the 1970s, including some famous victories in the FA Cup, Scarborough were expected to be one of the leading lights in the Alliance Premier League (now the GM-Vauxhall Conference) when they became founder members in 1979.

Yet in their seven seasons in the league Scarborough have finished only 11th, 3rd, 7th, 9th, 13th, 6th and 15th. In the same period they have reached the quarter-finals of the FA Trophy only once, in 1982, and failed to go beyond the first round of the FA Cup.

Attendances have dropped from an average of more than 2,200 six years ago to 666 last season.

Warnock, however, had no hesitation in accepting the job as manager. "The set-up here is fabulous," he said. "The club own their ground and social club, they've got their own shop in the town, a full-time canteen, a swimming pool and superb facilities. When I try to sign players the first thing I do is to bring them here and show them around the place. They don't need any convincing after that."

Warnock, a chiroprapist ("I get used to the corny jokes if you'll pardon the expression," he said), works for Scarborough on a part-time basis. He became available earlier this year after resigning as manager of Burton Albion (Multi-League) after a dispute with his board of directors over their refusal to sanction his proposed signing of a player.

Last year he took Burton to the third round of the FA Cup

and he has paid £2,000 to bring one of the key players of that campaign, Stuart Mell, to Scarborough.

There are eight other newcomers, most of them with considerable Football League experience: Mike Brophy and Tommy Graham from Scarborough United, Barry Gallagher, Paul Kendall and Cec Podd from Halifax Town, David Kaye from Chester City, Steve Richards from Cambridge United and Andy Harrison from Kettering Town. Only two of last season's first team, Neil Sellars and Neil Thompson, remain.

"I was forced to make big changes because most of the previous team had left or wanted to go," Warnock said. "I just hope the supporters will be patient. My aim this season is to bring some stability to the club. I can't bring success overnight, but I believe I can lay the foundations for the future."

The difficulties Scarborough face in a highly competitive league have been underlined by their first two results, a 3-0 defeat at Nuneaton Borough and a goalless draw at home to Boston United.

● The Multi-League are pressing ahead with their plans to form a second division next season, despite opposition from their two "feeders", the Northern Counties East and North West Counties leagues.

● Cheltenham Town's plans to develop their ground as a multi-sports complex have been approved in principle by their local council. The scheme includes tennis courts, a hockey pitch, a running track and a gymnasium.

● John King, the new manager of Runcorn, has appointed Graham Heathcote, one of his former playing colleagues at Altrincham, as his assistant. King's former assistant at Altrincham, George Rooney, has joined Rhyll (Multi-League) in a similar capacity.

GOLF

Robertson hoping to bow out in style

By John Hennessy

The British women's strokeplay championship, to be held at Blairgowrie from today until Sunday, has taken on the character of a celebration, since six members of the victorious Curtis Cup team are in the field. The two unavailability absentees are Karen Davies, who remained behind in the United States to pursue her highly successful golf scholarship at the University of Florida, and Jill Thomson, who is taking a holiday with her growing family.

The remainder include two people with a special purpose. For Belle Robertson this has been an *amus mirabilis*, since apart from the Curtis Cup she has again won the Scottish championship and comes to Blairgowrie to defend a title she won in her fiftieth year.

This, then, will probably be her swansong, as full international level, though her victory in the Scottish championship means she will represent her country for the last time in the home internationals next month. Nothing could better put the seal on a glittering career than successfully to defend this week the title she won at Forbury last year.

But standing formidably in her way, among others, is Patricia Johnson, who alone secured a maximum four points in the Curtis Cup and who alone, among the team, got to the last eight of the United States women's championship. She has for some time seemed a player of exceptional potential and she has returned from the United States with that potential fully realized.

Her special incentive at Blairgowrie is that she has this last chance this season to win a championship at home. Her two English titles have vanished, the matches because of the inspired golf of Susan Sharpe at Prince's, the strokeplay because it clashed with the Curtis Cup.

The British strokeplay title ended her at West Sussex because of, again, the expertise on the day of her opponent, this time Louise Briars, of Australia.

A strokeplay tournament is ideal for this Curtis Cup reunion, since the cut and thrust of strokeplay would run counter to the team spirit engendered by Diane Bailey in Kansas.

The Llandowen Course is being used, rather than the celebrated Rosemount, which is not available.

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CANOEING

Barton beats defending champion

Montreal (AP) — Paddlers from Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, and East Germany dominated the first day of the world canoe-kayak competitions, staged for the first time in North America. The Romanians qualified in all six events they entered while East Germany and Hungary went

five-for-six. Canada was one for six. East Germany would have had a perfect day had it not been for two false starts by its K-4 women's 1,000-metre team, which disqualified the defending world champions. That enabled Canada's K-4 team to advance to the semi-finals, but

they are considered a long-shot. Another surprise was the win of Greg Barton, of the United States, over Fernac Csipes, of Hungary, the defending champion, in the qualifying run in the men's K-1 1,000-metre event. Csipes, however, qualified for the semi-finals because he was one of the top three finishers

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Third Cornhill Test match

THE OVAL: England v New Zealand

British Assurance County Championship

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Leicestershire

COLCHESTER: Essex v Gloucestershire

DARTFORD: Hampshire v Worcestershire

LYTHAM: Lancashire v Glamorgan

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire

TAUNTON: Somerset v Sussex

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Middlesex

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: Youth championship (at

Camoussat), Scottish Open (at Hagg

Castle), British women's amateur

strokeplay championship (at Stagsmoor)

SHOWJUMPING: SKI Out Derby (at

Hickstead)

TENNIS: Prudential junior championship

(at Eastbourne), World championship (at

Nottingham)

SPEEDWAY: Midland riders championship

final (at Oxford), National Finals

(at Hove), Glasgow v Wembley, Knock-

ENTERTAINMENTS

Continued from page 31

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE

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GREEN MARBLE ARCH 722

2011 THE KARATE KID

PART 2 (PG) See page 31 for details

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Injured Cram has doubts now on double

Steve Cram yesterday rejected suggestions that the calf injury which has hindered his training recently would keep him out of the European championships, which begin in Stuttgart on Tuesday.

"There's no question of me not going to Stuttgart and racing at least the 1,500," he said. "But I've still got to decide whether the injury will allow me to run the 800 as well."

... until I try, I remember during the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, which went into really fit, that by the end of a week of heats and finals I was suffering all sorts of aches and pains."

Another setback for Cram is that Norman Anderson, his regular physiotherapist who has helped him through similar problems and was with him in Edinburgh, is currently away on holiday and will not

"What I'm most concerned about is the possibility that if I try to contest both events, by the time afternoon I may not be able to run at all," he said. "I'd rather win the 1,500 than the 800, and I'd rather come away winning one rather than coming away with nothing at all."

"But it's just impossible to tell how well it will stand up to the

Coors rivals fail to jettison Hinault

SHOW JUMPING

By Jenny MacArthur

The Derby last year on Lorenzo, a horse he has now won, has a record to match Ryan's Son with Deister. They won in 1982, were second equal in 1983, and fourth for the last two years, while also adding three successive European titles.

Had Edmonds not dropped Gray, a straightforward chance at mid-wicket off Emburey, New Zealand would have been 115 for five a quarter of an hour before tea, and in trouble. That apart, England fielded well and

New Zealand may have had Richard Hadlee to thank for being asked to bat. Hadlee-phobia is known to strike batsmen on the first morning of a match. Having included two spinners by leaving out Willey, England's decision to field

Total (4 wickets) 142
 R J Hadlee, J G Bracewell, T E Blair, D A
 Stirling and E J Chatfield to bat.
 FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-31, 3-59, 4-
 105.
 BOWLING (to date): Dille 12-3-41-1;
 Small 12-4-25-0; Botham 11-1-35-3;
 Embury 15-6-26-0; Edmonds 8-3-14-0.
 ENGLAND: G A Gooch, C W J Athey, D I
 Gower, A J Lamb, M W Gatting, I T
 Botham, J E Embury, P H Edmonds, I B
 N French, G R Dille, G C Small.
 (Innings: M D Bird and D R Shepherd

In the event the pitch had some movement off the seam and the ball swung a little, anyway for Small and Dille. Small bowled a good opening spell, Dille a respectable if somewhat unrelaxed one. Nothing much was given away, that was the great thing, so that when, to popular acclaim, Botham replaced

● **BOTHAM'S 35** Test wickets have been distributed among opposing countries as follows: 136 Australia (29 matches); 59 v India (14 matches); 61 v New Zealand (14 matches); 39 v Pakistan (7 matches); 10 v Sri Lanka (2 matches); 58 v West Indies (19 matches).

His first wicket came in his first Test match, at Trent Bridge in 1977 (G S Chappell, Australia); his 100th in his 19th Test, at Lord's in 1979 (S Savaskar, India); his 200th in his 41st Test, at the Oval in 1981 (R W Marshall, Australia); his 300th in his 72nd Test, at the Oval in 1984 (F J Dujon, West Indies).

(Table compiled by Simon Wilde)

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One off drive for six by Coney off Small was a splendid stroke. Coney was beginning to tuck into Botham, now on his second spell, when the star of the day forced a mishook out of him. This was a calculated piece of bowling by Botham, who is known not to think much of Coney's hooking powers. Gooch at second slip held a lobbed catch.

Wright's was just the innings New Zealand needed. He played and missed a time or two, but there was no disgrace in that. Give him something on the leg stump, well pitched up, and he will turn it to advantage. He reached his fifty in the 51st over, his seventeenth for New Zealand. Half an hour later the rain closed in, though it was a long time before play was abandoned for the day.

York Rugby League Club should soon be £200,000 the richer after yesterday's announcement that their Haxby Road training ground is to be auctioned at the city's Chase Hotel on October 2. The sale was made possible last week when York City Council decided to allow a housing development on the two acre site. It should save the second division club - which has lost £180,000 in the last four years - from bankruptcy.

French win big sprint

Tyson gets

Tyson gets his bout

Mike Tyson will challenge Trevor Berbick for the World Boxing Council heavyweight championship if he beats Alfonso Ratliff over 10 rounds on September 6 in Las Vegas, Nevada. The challenge would probably be held in November, according to Bob Greenway, sports vice-president of HBO, who would televise the match as part of their series of heavyweight title bouts designed to crown a single champion next year.

Tyson, only 20 years old, has moved up to the WBA No. 1 ranking in just 18 months, during which period he had 26 contests, and won them all, 24 by knockout.

Critical blow

Wolfgang Rost, a West German television technician, is in a critical condition after

being hit on the head
during an ash

discus during an athletics meeting in East Berlin. Rost, who was struck while women discus competitors were warming up, is believed to have a fractured skull.

Persistence is rewarded as Nobile shows true colours

Nobilo, aged 26, is now a more mature golfer. He has learned the importance of being patient. As a qualifier for the PGA European Tour at his school last November, he was then to wait for an 11th hour call for a place in the tour, then to be sure that this is the place to be."

Nobilo's expenses this summer have taken care of the £7,493 he has so far won. But the experience has been invaluable and he could confirm his place in the New

Thanks a million – Watson

night of on-off negotiations when Watson put pen to paper after further talks at Villa Park, the home of Aston Villa.

Everton immediately finished the registration forms

● Scotland can look forward to the likelihood of an exciting Skol Cup quarter final clash between holders Aberdeen and premier league champions Celtic. That is the most likely outcome following the

Deal agreed

Neil Redfearn, the Lincoln City midfielder player, has signed for Doncaster Rovers, who paid the full £17,500 fee set by a transfer tribunal. Lincoln are to appeal to the FA that Doncaster reimburse them Redfearn's wages since the tribunal sat on July 14.

Fulham out

Fulham have officially withdrawn from the Rugby League second division. Doncaster, Carlisle and Workington, who were not due to play Fulham, will play 28 games and the other 14 clubs 26 games, plus two points for each scheduled game with Fulham.

Langer ton

Bernhard Langer has replaced Severiano Ballesteros at the head of the latest Nissan world moneywinners list for PGA European tour members. The leading six in the final rankings will qualify for the Nissan Cup in November.

LEADING MONEYWINNERS: 1. B. Langer, £13,458; 2. S. Ballesteros, £12,128; 3. J. Hume, £11,400; 4. H. Clark, £10,333; 5. N. Faldo, £9,622; 6. G. Brand, £8,995; 7. J. Woodman, £8,983; 8. R. Rafferty, £7,533; 9. G. Brand jun, £7,197; 10. O. Selberg, £7,265.

SHOW JUMPING

get for V

By Jenny MacArthur

Derby target for Whitakers

By Jenny MacArthur

Two of Hickstead's most famous protagonists, John Whitaker with Ryan's Son and Paul Schockemöhler, from West Germany with Deister, descend on the Dourdes Runn

descends on the Douglas Hunt Suxes ground this weekend for the Silk Cut Derby – the richest and most spectacular event in the sport in Britain. This weekend marks the 25th anniversary of the Jumping Derby – and the 15th anniversary of Harvey Smith's V-sign – made after winning on Mattie Brown. Smith, the winner of the Millstreet Derby in Ireland last weekend and the Swedish Jumping Derby in July, competes this weekend on Sanyo Shining Example.

The money – £60,000 for the Derby of which £20,000 goes to the winner – is not the only lure for this year's impressive field which includes

Whitaker's chances of posting his 1983 best performance. Ryan's Son's programme for the year is revolved round the Derby. Whitaker has been careful to over work the 15-year horse, who was runner-up in year, "I just take him to shows he likes," he says yesterday – such as Dublin's fortnight ago where the horse appeared to be jumping better than ever. Two other rounds in the Nations Cup were followed, the next day by sixth place in the Grand Prix over a course which Whitaker rated second only to Aachen in size.

Schockemöhler, who won

duides Michael Whittaker, Nick Skelton and David Broome. The course, including the 10ft 6in drop off the Derby Bank and the notorious Devil's Dyke, is one of the most challenging in the world. There have been only 22 clear rounds in its history, the last being Whittaker's winning the Derby last year. Lorenzo, a horse he has now sold, has a record to match Ryan's Son with Deister. The son in 1982, were second equal in 1983, and fourth in the last two years, while adding three successive European titles.

The rider who the, t